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A full and authentic Account of the Trial of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq; January 29, 1794.

(With an elegant Portrait of that distinguished Gentleman.)

*** *For Memoirs, see p.* 154.

THIS day came on, at the bar of the Court of King's-Bench, before the right hon. lord Clonmell and the hon. judges Downes and Boyd, the trial of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq. on an information *ex officio*, for a charge of having uttered and published on the 16th of December 1792, a certain libellous and seditious paper, purporting to be an address from the society called United Irishmen to the people of Ireland—exciting them to discontent, jealousies, and seditions against the King's government and the constitution of this realm, and calling them to arms, &c. with a seditious intent and purpose.

The crowds in the hall and every part of the court were unusually great. The following jury were sworn:

Sir Francis Hutchinson,	Frederick Trench,
Thomas Sherrard,	George Palmer,
Humphrey Minchin,	Richard Manders,
Richard Fox,	W. D. Moore,
George Perrin,	Christopher Harrison,
John Read,	Robert Lea.

The prosecution was opened by counsellor Ruxton, and the case stated by the right hon. Attorney General in a most able and perspicuous address to the court and jury, which continued above an hour and an half.

The present prosecution, he stated, was on an information filed by himself in virtue of his office as the king's attorney general, an office that belonged to the people as much as to the crown, in as much as it was instituted for the support of the laws, in vindication of the subject as well as of the crown. In doing his duty in the present case, it would be necessary to lay before the jury the facts charged against the traverser; but in doing this he solemnly disavowed all wish or intention to inflame unfairly their minds on a subject of so much importance, wherein the well-being of every good subject, every friend to religion, the law, to good order, and to our happy constitution depended; he trusted they would feel the important and arduous situation in which they stood as jurors—holding the scale between the king and subject; and he therefore had the firmest persuasion and the strongest wish they would divest their deliberations of every thing like prejudice, from any thing which had been agitated on the subject without doors, and return such a verdict only as the circumstances of the case and the evidence to be adduced should warrant, on a fair, cool, and candid investigation.

The traverser stood charged with publishing a seditious libel tending to excite and diffuse amongst the king's subjects jealousies and discontents against the king's government, to stir up seditious tumults against the established order of legislation, and to excite the people by force of arms to change the constitution and government.

This paper was not only charged to be published and distributed by the traverser, but it was signed by his name as secretary to the society whose production it purported to be: The paper itself should be laid before the jury; of its nature and tendency they must judge; for them also it should be to decide whether the traverser was the publisher or not. They stood bound in the arduous duty of protecting the subject from the power of the crown, and of vindicating the laws against the attacks of licentiousness; and in this duty he was persuaded they would acquit themselves like honest and impartial men.

In stating the charges against the traverser, he felt it would be necessary not to confine himself to the mere matter of the charges; but to advert to the history and circumstances of the time at which this paper was published, in order to reflect the clearest light on the true interest and tendency of the publication; and in this he should feel himself founded by the conduct of an high and most respectable authority, that of lord Kenyon, in the recent trial of the printers of the Morning Chronicle, whereon he had deemed it necessary to the better elucidation of the case, to accompany the statement of the charge by an history of the time and concommitant circumstances.

He stated, that from the year 1784, in which the independence of Ireland was fully established, until the latter end of the year 1792, this country advanced in a progress of prosperity in her agriculture,

agriculture, her manufactures, her trade, her credit, and her population, hitherto unknown; agriculture was ſeen to ſmile over all our fields, commerce from all the world floated into all our ports, civilization with the bleſſings of plenty and contentment were rapidly diffuſed through the lower orders of the people, and every thing wore the appearence of univerſal and permanent happineſs throughout the kingdom.

A revolution had taken place in France, the inſtruments of which had proceeded to ſuch lengths as to bring upon them a war from the allied powers on the continent. The emiſſaries of France diſſeminated the principles of their revolution thro' every country in Europe; they found ready proſelytes amongſt needy and deſperate adventurers in every country, who had no other hopes of advancing their ſituations, but by a total change in the eſtabliſhed order of things; and no ſooner had the allied armies retired from the French frontier on the commencement of the winter 1792, than the French Convention openly declared their intention of ſubverting monarchy throughout the world, of overturning all the eſtabliſhed governments of Europe, and amongſt the reſt that happy and invaluable conſtitution in the poſſeſſion of which the Britiſh empire had long continued the envy and admiration of Europe.

In this country, as well as in every other, there are always to be found characters of a certain deſcription, who, from circumſtances of diſtreſs, ambition, caprice, turbulence, and a variety of other cauſes, are ever ready to promote a change in the eſtabliſhed order of things, and always diſpoſed, under the idea of improving the conſtitution, totally to ſubvert it.

In the year 1791, a number of heterogeneous characters of this ſtamp, collected themſelves into a junto in this city, under the appellation of "The Society of United Iriſhmen." Amongſt them appeared ſome men, from whom better conduct might be expected; one gentleman of ſome eminence in a learned profeſſion, the traverſer at the bar, and a few others, the reſt were compoſed of men from every inferior claſs of ſociety; and from this body of men, manifeſtoes were continually promulged in the newſpapers, or diſperſed by thouſands in hand bills, not only through the metropolis, but in every quarter of the kingdom openly denouncing the eſtabliſhed order of government, reprehending the laſſitude of the people in their peaceable demeanour under the laws, avowing a determined purpoſe to effect a total change in the order of government and legiſlation, eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution, and calling on the people of Ireland to unite, and aid them in this purpoſe. In the courſe of theſe manifeſtoes every order and department of government, legiſlation and conſtituted authority, was reviled and traduced, the executive authority of the realm groſsly libelled and abuſed, while the doctrines of French republicaniſm and anarchy were induſtriouſly diſperſed through every part of the kingdom, avowedly at the expence, and by the agents of this ſociety.

In order to level their rolls of aſſociation, every artifice was exerted; the youthful, the aged, the unexperienced, the unſuſpecting were ſeduced to ſign their names as aſſociates to their plan; even the unſuſpecting farmers and graziers at country fairs and markets were cajoled out of their ſignatures; and at length the ſociety came to a reſolution, which they publiſhed, that it was neceſſary to commence their military operations for the more ſpeedily effecting their plan, by embodying the firſt regiment of National Guards.

At this moment every poſſible emblem and ſymbol of ſedition, and ſubverſion to the eſtabliſhed government was employed to inflame and ſeduce the minds of the populace;—French uniforms, to the number of many hundreds, were beſpoke for the array of armed men, to be embodied under the French title of National Guards;—green cockades were diſperſed for ſale through many ſhops in town,—medals, buttons, and banners, ornamented with the emblem of the national harp, diveſted of the royal crown, were every where diſplayed; pikes and ſpears were ordered and in preparation; and at noon-day bodies of armed men paraded the ſtreets, bearing about the banners of ſedition to beard the government, and awe the deliberations of parliament, while thoſe men artfully aſſumed the ſacred title of "the Volunteers of Ireland," as a cloak to their obviouſly miſchievous and diabolical intent.

By a reſolution of the ſociety of united Iriſhmen, the title, the uniform, and the arms of the national guards were preſcribed, and the day appointed for their firſt parade.

This purpoſe being made known to government on the day before the intended parade, that government, ever vigilant for the peace and proſperity of the people, and the protection and ſupport of our ineſtimable conſtitution, and ever ſlow to exert its authority by the intervention of a coercive force, on any body of ſubjects, until the laſt extremity rendered that exertion indiſpenſable, ſtept forward at a critical moment, and preſerved at once the conſtitution and the tranquility of the realm—for his excellency the lord lieutenant immediately ſummoned a privy council, to whom he communicated the ſeditious purpoſes publicly avowed, and it was judged expedient forthwith to iſſue a proclamation to forbid the meeting of armed men propoſed, and to expreſs the firm and determined purpoſe of government for preventing ſuch illegal and ſeditious meetings.

This proclamation, ſo critically and opportunely publiſhed, and the evident preparation of the government to ſupport its authority, and repel ſedition in the firſt inſtance, had the deſired effect.

It was followed by a ſummons from the united Iriſhmen, requiring the ſeveral corps of volunteers then in Dublin to parade at an houſe in Cope-ſtreet; and at this meeting was produced the libellious and ſeditious manifeſto, which formed the ground of proſecution againſt the traverſer, which had his name as ſecretary, in conjunction with that of Doctor Drennan, as chairman.

It would appear in evidence, that the traverſer had been remarkably active in reading and diſperſing thoſe manifeſtoes, not only to about one hundred,

dred, and fifty persons in uniform, with side arms, there assembled, but also to a crowd of others assembled in the gallery, and to a mob that surrounded the door; for so openly and daringly were the proceedings of this meeting conducted that all strangers who applied for admittance were indiscriminately let in.

Here Mr. Attorney General proceeded to read the paper alluded to, and, as he went on, commented with much force and perspicuity on its several paragraphs, many of which he declared unintelligible bombast, and many others to be obviously fraught with open and direct purposes of sedition, anarchy, subversion to our happy constitution, and ultimately the establishment of republicanism on its ruins.

The attorney general having commented with much point and clearness on the mischievous tendency of this manifesto, and its obvious and indisputable purpose of overturning the constitution; and establishing French republicanism on its ruins, adverted to the original volunteers of Ireland, whose sacred name had been usurped by a seditious banditti, and extolled them in the highest encomiums as the saviours of their country and its constitution, from the threatened invasion of a foreign foe, which hourly menaced our coasts. They were men, whose ranks were filled by the character, the property, and the respectability of the country; men known to, and confided in, by the government; who, so far from being actuated by jealousy towards them, had put arms into their hands, and invited them to co-operate for the public defence; men, who, having effected the great object of their association, received the public thanks of the legislature, and retired peaceably from the field when public danger subsided.

But were the national guards men of this description?—were the armed hordes that two years since paraded our streets at noon-day, arrayed in the emblems and flourishing the banners of sedition? The comparison would be a blasphemy to the sacred name of the volunteers of Ireland, that must ever be dear in the memory of Irishmen, and form one of the most brilliant ornaments of the Irish history.

He was far, very far, indeed, from contending against the rights of the people to bear arms for their defence and that of the constitution. But no man could arraign the vigilance of government in preventing men to take up arms for the subversion of the constitution and the establishment of anarchy; and he concluded by hoping that the jury would divest themselves of prejudice and return such a verdict as became honest and conscientious men, equally prompt to vindicate innocence, and support the laws, the constitution, and the religion of the land.

The first witness called on the part of the prosecution was John Lyster, examined by the Prime Serjeant.

He recollects the 16th of December, 1792; recollects being at the house of one Pardon in Cope-street; there were from about 100 to 150 persons in the room below stairs dressed in uniform, and with side arms; there was a table in the middle of the room, Mr. Rowan and Mr. Napper Tandy were at the table along with several others; he knows the person of Mr. Rowan; [here he identified him]:—It was curiosity brought him to the room; going through the street saw a crowd at the door—was told it was a meeting of the United Irishmen: He rapped at the door, and on its being opened was told, he believes, by Mr. Rowan, that no person could be admitted into the room in coloured clothes, but he told him there was a gallery, to which he went. Saw Mr. Rowan very busy about the table; there was a pen and ink on the table; saw Mr. Rowan go about the room with papers; heard Mr. Rowan read part of one of them; Mr. Rowan handed those papers to persons in uniform in the room below, and they were handed from them to persons in the gallery; he got one of them—the paper he got was one of the papers that came from the hands of Mr. Rowan to the persons in uniform. Witness's brother also got one of them; there was about thirty papers sent up to the gallery. Witness marked the paper he got, signed his name to it, and made a memorandum on it in the following words—[Here he produced the paper.]—"Got this paper the 16th of December 1792—got it at a meeting of the United Irishmen in Cope-street; it came from the hands of A. H. Rowan."—Witness said that part of the words in that paper was read by Mr. Rowan.

Cross examined by the Recorder.

It was between one and two at noon that he went into the gallery; it was of a Sunday; he remained there for about three quarters of an hour; there were from about 100 to 150, or 200 volunteers in the room below stairs; they were dressed in scarlet, with different uniforms; they were dressed as the old volunteers used to dress; most of them were walking up and down the room. They were conversing, chatting, and talking; saw a good many go up to the table where the papers lay; saw four, five, or six take papers off the table, saw them read them, and hand them about one to the other; he cannot say that Mr. Rowan touched the individual paper he got, but it was one of the bundle which he gave to persons in uniform; believed the bundle passed through more hands than one volunteer; it went through the hands of four or five volunteers before it came to the gallery; when the bundle was handed into the gallery, it was broken; there were a great many persons in the gallery. Witness never parted with the paper he got till yesterday; knew Mr. Tandy, and a person of the name of Kelly below stairs. Witness made that memorandum on the paper the very day he got it; he made it at his lodgings; no person advised him to do it, he always does so with any paper he gets; he fancied to do it. Witness said he did not make that memorandum in order to use it for the purpose of prosecution; he said his brother had some accounts or transactions with Mr. Adderley, and witness waited on Lord, then Major Hobart, at the Castle relative to them, and he referred him to Mr. Pollock; on his going to Mr. Pollock, he told witness, that Major Hobart had heard of him and his brother having been at such a meeting; he said they were, and he told Mr. Pollock what passed at the meeting. He observed that

the meeting was inimical to the king and conſtitution; witneſs ſaid if it was againſt the king and conſtitution he was willing to give every information in his power; and the next day Mr. Kemmis, the ſolicitor for the crown, came to his lodgings, and witneſs gave him information relative to what paſſed at the meeting. Witneſs was not of any profeſſion at the time he was at the meeting, is now an enſign in the army in the 40th regiment; he was gazetted the 27th of June laſt; he did not obtain his commiſſion by purchaſe, he got it by the intereſt of a lady he had the honour of being related to, lady Hobart; he heard the greateſt part of the paper read; ſome of the volunteers were walking about, and ſome in a crowd whilſt Mr. Rowan was reading it; he cannot tell where he ſtopped.

He was a witneſs to two bonds, executed by his father, to his younger brother, one for 500l. and the other for 300l.—There was an iſſue to try whether theſe bonds, were his father's or not; his eldeſt brother ſaid they were forged. There was a trial in the country; he was examined as witneſs, to the beſt of his recollection; he knows he was to have been examined, but he would not abſolutely ſwear that he was. He does not know how long ago it is; it was tried before judge Boyd; there was no verdict found. His eldeſt brother wiſhed to have it referred; there was a reference: the referees made no award, and it is not decided yet;—heard there was ſome hundreds awarded; he was to get no part of it. He knows Walter Lambert; he filed a bill, as executor of Peter Hamilton, againſt witneſs for an injunction againſt a note for 147l. paſſed to him by Hamilton, who was his brother-in-law, for his expences and trouble in going to England, taking him out of a mad houſe, and bringing him home. Witneſs drew the note, but Hamilton ſigned it; he ſince ſhot himſelf, and on witneſs applying for payment to his executors, they filed a bill againſt him, and he never recovered the amount, but they obtained no injunction.

The next witneſs produced was William Morton.—examined by the Solicitor General.

Remembers to have been in Cope-ſtreet on the 16th of December, 1792. Saw in Pardon's fencing room a great number of men arrayed in uniform; there was a table in the middle of the room, and they drew up reſolutions at it. Mr. Rowan was at the table, and Mr. Tandy was oppoſite to him. [Here the witneſs indentified Mr. Rowan.] Mr. Rowan appeared to take an active part in that buſineſs: he gave admiſſion to the gallery. Saw a perſon bring in a bundle of printed papers, and put them on the table; ſaw ſome of theſe papers handed by Mr. Rowan to ſome gentlemen in uniform; ſome of the papers were handed to a perſon in uniform in the gallery, and one of them was read aloud by a perſon in it; ſome of them were thrown from the window of the gallery to the people who were about the door, and they called out for more of them. Witneſs kept one of thoſe papers, which he gave to a perſon: he recollects particularly a paſſage in the paper, which was read in the gallery, which was "Citizens ſoldiers, to Arms."

Croſs examined by Mr. Fletcher.

Witneſs is ſerving his time to a gold beater; it was of a Sunday that he went to the meeting in Cope-ſtreet, and his time was unemployed; it was from eleven to one. The perſons who were in the lower room were dreſſed in ſcarlet with different facings; believes they were dreſſed in the uniforms, of the old volunteers. He does not know the names of any of the perſons who were in the gallery. Witneſs kept the paper he got at the meeting under a week; he gave it to Mr. Giffard, he gave it to him the ſame day he received it—Witneſs left the meeting about three or four o'clock; from thence he went to Mr. Ryan's a ſurgeon, who is a relation of his; he met Mr. Giffard there. Ryan lives in the houſe in Parliament-ſtreet where the Dublin Journal is printed; believes Ryan has ſome ſhare in the paper, but he is not ſure;—he cannot form a belief whether Mr. Faulkner conducts that paper or not; he heard that Mr. Giffard had a connexion with that paper, but he does not believe it. Witneſs is Mr. Giffard's nephew by marriage. Ryan is a relation of Giffard, but he does not know how near.

There were no more witneſſes called.

The paper alledged to be a libel, and ſet out in the information, was now read by the Clerk of the Crown.

The proſecution here cloſed.

On the part of the traverſer, Francis Blake, Eſq. was produced, for the purpoſe of weakening the teſtimony of Lyſter, the firſt witneſs examined.

Examined by Mr. Curran.

He lives in the city of Dublin, did live in the county of Roſcommon, knows John Lyſter, the ſon of Thomas Lyſter, of Grange.

On being aſked whether, in his opinion, Lyſter was a perſon to be credited on his oath in a court of juſtice, he ſaid he never had any dealings with Mr. Lyſter, ſo as to form a belief from his own knowledge whether he was to be credited on his oath or not; he might heſitate, but he cannot ſay that he might not be believed on his oath.

Mr. Smith, an attorney, was next produced for the ſame purpoſe, as Mr. Blake.

Examined by the Recorder.

He ſaid he has no acquaintance with Mr. Lyſter, he ſaw him examined on a trial at Galway at ſummer aſſizes, 1791, and from what paſſed at that trial, he would give but very little credit to his teſtimony.

In anſwer to a queſtion from the court, he ſaid he does not know enough of Lyſter to ſay that he is to be believed on his oath or not.

On being aſked by the Attorney General if he was a member of the ſociety of united Iriſhmen, he ſaid he was not.

The third was Mrs. Mary Hatchell, who ſaid ſhe did not think Mr. Lyſter was a perſon to be believed on his oath.—She had ſufficient knowledge of him from an intercourſe with her family, which brought to her mind very painful recollections. His younger brother was married to her daughter, and he had cauſed a ſeparation, by alledging

ledging his brother had another wife, which he had never proved.

Mr. Solicitor General, who croſs examined this witneſs, with a degree of politeneſs and delicacy truly worthy of himſelf, expreſſed much reluctance at the neceſſity of an occaſion which would oblige him to excite in her mind any ſenſations painful to her feelings.

Here the evidence cloſed, at forty minutes paſt three.

Mr. Curran addreſſed the jury on behalf of the defendant, and alſo on the ſubject of the paper, which formed the ground of the preſent proſecution, in one of the moſt able, animated, and pathetic ſpeeches ever delivered upon a ſimilar occaſion.—He conſidered the caſe this day before the court, as one of the moſt important and intereſting in the juſticiary annals of this country; and he conjured the jury not only in the name of his client, but in the name of their own individual liberties and properties—in the name of the conſtitutional laws of the land, and, finally, in the name of the living God, before whoſe awful tribunal both they and his client muſt hereafter appear, to diveſt themſelves of prejudice of every ſort, and to decide upon the caſe as laid before them in evidence, with that unbiaſſed impartiality, and that ſacred regard for the liberty, and happineſs of ſociety, becoming the depoſitaries of that ineſtimable truſt they were now about to exerciſe.

The preſent proſecution carried on againſt his client, ſeemed he ſaid, marked rather by a ſpirit of perſecution, than by an impartial and laudable principle of ſupporting the laws.—His client had been arreſted in this city in the month of December 1792, on a charge ſimilar to that adduced in the preſent information. He had given bail to abide the iſſue of the charge before his judges, and had entered into ſuch perſonal recognizances as were demanded of him. His client had upon no occaſion diſplayed trepidation or any ſymptom of conſcious guilt. He had conſtantly appeared in public in this city, and had day after day ſolicited to have his caſe brought to a final and ſpeedy determination. And here, he hoped and truſted, that whatever impreſſions may have been made on the public mind relative to the conduct of another perſon mentioned to have had a concern in the alledged tranſaction, that ſuch would have no influence on the preſent jury in deciding the caſe of his client.

A ſtriking feature in the mode of carrying on the preſent proſecution was, that inſtead of bringing forward the accuſation in the ordinary way, by bills of indictment, the officers of the crown had thought proper to proceed by information *ex officio*. He would not ſay that informations *ex officio* were not founded in law; but he would not heſitate to ſay, that it is not the *general* law of the country. It is the general principle and ſpirit of the Britiſh law, that no man can be found guilty of any alledged crime unleſs declared ſo upon the oaths of at leaſt two juries of his peers and neighbours. In the trial by information *ex officio*, the accuſed perſon is totally deprived of a moſt conſiderable part of theſe conſtitutional advantages, and the caſe does not come before the court with an equal degree of authority. If bills of indictment had been filed, his client would have been tried in the ordinary manner; the charge would have met the deliberation of a Grand Jury, who would have inveſtigated the probability of it; and the firſt information filed by his majeſty's Attorney General would not have been quaſhed on account of its errors, as it was, and his client be expoſed to abide the iſſue of a ſecond information filed againſt him for the ſame alledged offence.

A great and principal part of the queſtion before the jury was, he ſaid, whether his client had been proceeded againſt without oppreſſion. Unneceſſary delays had been deſignedly made for the purpoſe of bringing it forward at the moſt unfavourable period. It was found neceſſary to give time to heat the public mind by miſrepreſentation. The gentlemen of the jury could not but all remember the reports circulated about a year ago, by perſons intereſted in alarming the public mind.—They could not but have heard the alarming tales of foreign emiſſaries ſent from abroad into every part of the country, to wean the people from their attachment to the eſtabliſhed conſtitution;—they muſt have been amuſed with the ſtory of two men travelling in the county of Cork, for the purpoſe of diſtributing ſeditious papers; they muſt have heard of the diſtribution of thoſe little bales of poiſon among the paſſengers along the different roads from the windows of a poſt chaiſe. Theſe and other ridiculous rumours were the artifices uſed to prejudice and inflame the public mind. But he would aſk the gentlemen, did they, upon their honour and conſciences, conſider ſuch reports entitled to the ſmalleſt degree of credibility? Would ſuch idle fabrications, calculated only to terrify old women and children, claim a moment's conſideration or regard from any man of common ſenſe or information? You cannot, gentlemen, give any verdict in this caſe, without aſking—has there been a combination of the moſt deep laid and artful kind ever formed, to make a victim of one of the moſt honourable and uſeful of your fellow ſubjects?—Or without conſidering, whether or not this be a fair and equitable trial.

He knew, he ſaid, of no crime more deſerving public attention, than that where private defamation is employed to beat down and trample upon public ſpirit. You are called upon, gentlemen, in a country having conſtitutional rights. The glory of the Britiſh conſtitution, and that whereby it tranſcends any other government in Europe, is, that it has the general good its propoſed end and object, and the will of the people for its foundation. Hence the people derive a right to watch over the conduct of government, and to ſee whether abuſes have been committed by thoſe entruſted with the adminiſtration of public affairs, and that their liberties and properties be attended to as they ought. There are governments exiſting without extreme executive ſtrength, and yet not experiencing any imbecility. It is not only the right, but the abſolute duty of the people, to have a jealous eye over the conduct of their government; and, by the true and temperate freedom of the preſs, this is moſt effectually done. The liberty of the preſs is that, by which mankind derive information upon all intereſting and uſeful ſubjects, whether of a public or pri-

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vate nature: and when this is exercised with truth and integrity, the consequences are most beneficial and salutary.—To try the tree, look at the fruit. If, by any fatality, false accusations once take away the credibility due to it, then will the people have arrived at that last step in the climax of human calamities—a tame and servile submission to a bad government.

It might not, he said, be wholly unnecessary to remind the jury, that, by a late act, a material change has been made in the mode of conducting trials of this kind. For thirty or forty years past, it has been the usual practice for judges to take to themselves to decide, whether the charges brought forward in prosecutions of this nature were or were not libellous; and left only the matter of fact of the publication for the decision of the jury. But, in my mind, the judges are now eased of this trouble, and have only to advise as in ordinary cases.

Mr. Curran here read an authentic copy of the information filed in the present case, by which the publication forming the basis of the prosecution, is stigmatized as a false, scandalous, seditious, and malicious libel. He commented with much force and great legal disquisition on the propriety of these appellations. The paper set out, he said, with an address to the old volunteers, of Ireland, those illustrious and immortal saviours, of their country, who at a time when our coasts were threatened with a hostile invasion of a foreign enemy, and the country deprived of its usual protection by withdrawing from it almost the whole of his Majesty's troops, defended it from its foreign and domestic enemies, and acquired for it the blessings of a British constitution. These men were called upon to reassume those arms, which at a period of tranquility and safety, they had for the most part laid down, but which, from the perturbed state of Europe at the time when the paper was issued, as well as from the proclamations of government declaring the country to be in danger, the society, whose address it purports to be, thought a sufficient reason for their re-assumption. As to the phrase of citizen soldiers, upon which so much stress has been laid, there is no man in the least acquainted with the history of the volunteer institution, ignorant that it is coeval with the institution itself, and by no means an imitation of the phraseology of the modern French.

He utterly denied that the paper adduced in evidence was a call of a new and unknown body of men to arms, but an appeal to the old volunteers whom the learned Attorney General had so handsomely, and so justly complimented, to whom the government of the country had acknowledged so many obligations, whom the parliament of the country had publicly thanked, and on whom the people of the country invoked with gratitude the benedictions of Heaven.

Had an appeal of this kind, calling those men to arm for the defence of their country and its constitution, against all foes foreign and domestic been published ten years ago, would it then be termed sedition? Certainly not. What then were the circumstances to change the mind of the people, or alarm the fears of the government with respect to the volunteers?

The words of the paper calling upon the volunteers to *reassume* their arms, clearly implied, that the appeal was not directed to any new levy of men, but to the well known and long established corps.

The other expressions of the paper—universal emancipation and representative legislature, which have been in so high a degree censured, implied, in his mind, no more, than that all the people of Ireland, without distinction of party or religion, should be eligible to vote for parliamentary representatives; and that the legislature should contain a full and adequate representation of the people. The attainment of this great object has occupied the attention of the most venerated and respectable characters in Great Britain and Ireland for a series of years: and for the effecting this reform of parliament, various conventions of the delegated representatives of the people, similar to that advised in the paper, have from time to time been held in divers places in both kingdoms for the last twelve years. To a convention of delegates from the armed associations of Ulster held at Dungannon in the year 1782, Ireland owed her emancipation from the tyranny and usurpation of the British parliament: And, although in the last sessions of the Irish parliament, a bill passed both houses, declaring such meetings to be illegal, he should yet confess, that from ought he had before learned of the constitution and laws of his country, from the writings of the most ancient and most respectable authors on these subjects, he entertained an opinion decidedly the reverse. The principal of its legality appears to have been more than once recognised by the legislature of the country, as well as by the crown itself. The delegates from the armed convention at Dungannon were graciously received by his majesty, and the prayer of their petition not unattended to. And even last year, the delegates of the conventional representation of the catholic body of Ireland had their petition respectfully attended to by the Crown; and brought back with them a promise of that support and attention to their request, which bigotry and oppression denied to them at home. In the year 1783, a plan for reforming the parliamentary representation, was prepared and offered to the consideration of the Irish House of Commons, by a national convention of delegates from the military associations of Ireland, then sitting in Dublin. The parliament, although they rejected the plan proposed, did not however declare the assembly from whom it issued illegal or unconstitutional.

Is any man prepared to say, that the people of Ireland are adequately represented in parliament, or that such meetings of the people have not been found necessary and useful for the attainment of the national liberties, when he hears from the learned Attorney General himself, that Ireland dates the existence of its free constitution from so recent a period as the year 1784; and that until last year, three millions of the people of Ireland, constituting three-fourths of the population of the country, were excluded from the pale of the constitution, and in a state of abject slavery? Has the constitution received any deterioration from the re-admission of these three millions

of unjustly persecuted subjects to the enjoyment of their constitutional rights? Or, are not four freemen preferable to one? The alleged libel declares for universal emancipation—I also say, universal emancipation, the Crown itself and the three estates of the constitution have adopted the principle, and have unshackled the Catholic body of Ireland from most part of the disqualifications and disabilities they at the period of the publication alluded to were labouring under.

He contended for the right of a free discussion of public measures on the part of the people, and asked, is it under a government founded on the principles of a free British constitution, that the liberty of publishing opinions upon constitutional topics, or advising alterations or amendments in established systems, is to be restrained and interdicted?—Is it on the sacred soil where the liberty of a British constitution has sanctified and protected even the wretched slave of foreign despotism, and commanded, that at the moment he touches the hallowed ground with his feet his manacles should fall off, and he be admitted to participate in the freedom of the nation, that the people, collectively or individually, are to be prohibited from animadverting on the conduct of those entrusted with the administration of their government? He hoped, and trusted, that no jury had arrived to such a degree of stupidity, ignorance, or imbecility.

That the jury might see what sort of publications are admitted by an English jury to be justifiable and lawful, Mr. Curran read the following extract from resolutions entered into by the society for political information at Derby, in the month of July, 1792, which was the case tried lately before lord Keynon, in the court of kings bench, in London, and that alluded to by the Attorney General, and on which the traversers, printers of the Morning Chronicle, were acquitted:

"IV. We view with concern the frequency of wars.—We are persuaded that the interests of the poor can never be promoted by accession of territory, when bought at the expence of their labour and blood; and we must say, in the language of a celebrated author,—'We, who are only the people, but who pay for wars with our substance and our blood, will not cease to tell kings, or governments, 'that to them alone wars are profitable: that the true and just conquests are those which each makes at home, by comforting the peasantry, by promoting agriculture and manufactures, by multiplying men, and the other productions of nature, that then it is that kings may call themselves the image of God, whose will is perpetually directed to the creation of new beings. If they continue to make us fight and kill one another, in uniform, we will continue to write and speak, until nations shall be cured of this folly.'—We are certain our present heavy burdens are owing, in a great measure, to cruel and impolitic wars, and therefore we will do all on our part, as peaceable citizens, who have the good of the community at heart, to enlighten each other, and protest against them."

But to come immedi tely to the particular circumstances of the relative situation of this country to Great Britain, it must be observed, that the people of England, however jealous and watchful of their own liberties, have been decidedly averse to their dependencies or connections enjoying similar advantages; and that they, for a very long period governed this country, not as an independent ally, but as a dependent colony, the circumstance of our late atchievement of a British constitution, as stated by his honourable and learned friend the Attorney General, indubitably proved. The governing powers in England have, from their very first possession of Irish dominion, governed this nation by a *party*, or a sort of colonial administration, taking their instructions from, and obeying implicitly the dictates of British counsels. They found it their interest so to do; but he hoped, that the administrations of both kingdoms would hereafter conduct themselves with a more safe and honourable policy; and that the necessity of future revolutions might be precluded by timely concessions and moderate reforms.

He here adverted to the circumstances which tended to bring about the glorious revolution of Great Britain in the year 1688, by which British freedom was placed on its present basis. Had the tyrant of that day listened to the complaints of his people, and abstained from arbitrary and unconstitutional stretches of power, he might have remained a king respected by all his subjects, and neither he, nor his family and posterity would be reduced to the wretched condition of foreign exiles. He had his corrupt judges, and venal tools to execute submissively his orders. These did not, however, save him in the hour of danger. Even then were to be found servile Sheriffs to pack juries; wretched foundlings, who, like dead carcases from the bottom of a river, acquired buoyancy by their corruption, and had floated into office and public notice from the obscurity they might have lain in, had they not become venal and servile.

Mr. Curran defended at length the principle of the sovereignty of the people; he shewed it to be the basis of the British constitution, and even in the most despotic states, shewed that it is not in the wretched being who wields the sceptre, that the despotism exists. The people, he said, exercised the despotism upon themselves by an obedience to the orders of the arbitrary tyrant, and the rational deduction is, that the people can never be enslaved but by their own consent.

In order for the jury to give a verdict on the present case, it was necessary for them to decide on three accusations. The first was, the matter of fact of publication. This he did not think at all proved by the evidence adduced. The degree of credibility due to it rested, however, with them to determine.—If Mr. Rowan did not publish the paper, you have no more to do with the charge. If you believe that he did, then arises the great business of exercising your judgment upon the writing itself, whether it be or be not a libel of the nature charged in the information. And next, whatever gentlemen may think of the abstract construction of the paper, is to be considered, the intention with which they believe the paper to have been composed and distributed. If they do not think the paper to have been circulated

culated for the purposes specified, my client will be entitled to an acquittal; the *quo animo* or intention being the chief matter for the consideration of the jurors.

He then went into an an eulogium of the private character of Mr. Rowan:—stated his almost unexampled humanity to the poor, and his extraordinary exertions in the cause of poverty and innocence, in a manner that interested the feelings of every auditor. Is such a person, said he, a fit victim for ministerial persecution and party spleen? If such a man must be thrown into the fiery furnace, because he would not worship a *golden calf*, the redeeming spirit of the constitution would be seen to walk with him, and bring him out uninjured.

Mr. Curran, after a number of pointed observations and a display of energetic and pathetic eloquence, which we feel ourselves unable to do adequate justice to, as well from incapacity, as the contracted limits of our Magazine, rested his case with beseeching the jury to exercise their judgment without prejudice or affection, and to decide in such a manner as their consciences should dictate, to which he referred the final issue of the proceeding.

Mr. Curran was near three hours on his legs.

[At that part of Mr. Curran's speech in which he alluded to the personal liberty attached to the soil where was established the British constitution, he expressed himself with such pathos and energy, that the auditors in every part of the court and hall expressed their approbation as if by an irresistible impulse, in loud and repeated plaudits.—The same testimony of approbation was given at the conclusion of the speech, and, apparently, with redoubled fervour.

The Chief Justice, after expressing some disapprobation of this breach of decorous gravity in a court of law, said he could at the same time make allowance for the momentary effusion of pleasure which he himself felt as strongly as any man at hearing talents like those of the learned gentleman exerted on such a subject.]

The Attorney General rose to make a short observation on part of what had just fallen from Mr. Curran in the course of his addressing the jury. He denied in the most unequivocal manner, that in the course of the prosecution of Mr. Rowan, any kind of oppression had been made use of by those who conducted the business of government, and he accounted why the trial of Mr. Rowan was not brought on till the present term.

The Prime Serjeant, in a speech of some length, replied to Mr. Curran on the part of the crown.

The arguments on both sides being closed, lord Clonmell proceeded to charge the Jury.—He began by informing them of the act of last session, by which their right of judging of the *whole matter* at issue—law and fact—in case of libel is recognized.—He then repeated the four points of *gravamen* or complaint in the information, viz.—making the king's government odious—endeavouring to excite discontent and tumult among his majesty's subjects—endeavouring to overawe the legislature—and to make alterations in the government and constitution of this kingdom, and to subvert both by violence and arms.

He then read the publication, and reasoned with a great deal of ingenuity to prove that almost every line in it went to establish the accusation. Having given it as his opinion that the paper fully deserved the epithets which the information applied to it—of false, scandalous, malicious, seditious, &c.—he proceeded to sum the evidence, which he did very accurately. As to the evidence of Morton, he confessed it could not at all support the information, and was to be received only as corroborative of Lyster's—the evidence of that gentleman, he thought, fully proved the fact of publication, and as to his credibility he thought Mr. Blake, or Mr. Smith's testimony, did in no wise prove it ought not to be believed.—As to what had been advanced by Mrs. Hatchel, it was with the jury to determine how far it was to believed against Lyster's testimony, which his lordship thought perfectly rational and consistent—nor did his lordship think his testimony was rendered incredible from any thing relating to Lyster, himself—the manner in which he got his commission was very naturally accounted for; and as for the affair of the bond, the award of the referees was a circumstance which seemed too genuine.

But what amounted to a volume of evidence on the side of the prosecution was, Mr. Rowan's not having produced any person to prove his innocence, though nearly two hundred of his friends, United Irishmen and volunteers were present at the time.

Mr. Justice Boyd and Mr. Justice Downes gave short charges, severally, in which they concurred with lord Clonmell.

The Jury, at a quarter before ten at night, retired, and returned a verdict in about five minutes of—GUILTY.

The sentence was received by the auditors with much disapprobation, and the Jurors were hissed as passing from the box.

Mr. Curran and the Recorder then interposed on behalf of their client, that as he had all along pleaded by attorney, and had done so in the trial this day, that their lordships could have no judicial knowledge of his being in court, and therefore it required a new process legally to take him into custody.

Lord Clonmell said, that the traverser being now convicted, and avowing himself present, he could not suffer him to be discharged, except the attorney general, or some of the crown lawyers on the part of the prosecution, thought fit he should be admitted to bail. In that case he had no objection, as he would not receive sentence for four days.

The Crown Solicitor having attended for the Attorney General, and refused to admit the traverser to bail, he was ordered into the custody of the High Sheriffs, and was afterwards escorted under a strong guard to the New Prison.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Esq

The Effects of amorous Connection on Character.

By the Marquis D'Argenſon.

AFTER treating in this volume of ſo many different matters and objects, I am now going to ſpeak of love and women: but I will not dwell long upon either of them; for I think, like Madame Cornuel, who ſaid, we cannot be long in love, without doing fooliſh things, nor ſpeak much of it, without ſaying ſilly ones.

It is difficult in every period of life, to inſpire a real paſſion: but it is eaſy to make moſt women conceive a momentary one; many things contribute to this; a fine figure, the appearance of ſtrength and vigour, the graces, wit, or the reputation of it, complaiſance, and, often, a decided tone, and light manners, ambitious ideas, and, finally, intereſted views; with ſo many reſources, it is almoſt impoſſible that every one ſhould not find means to gratify his inclinations during his youth; but, in a riper age, it is neceſſary to fix the affections. If we will not renounce every ſpecies of gallantry, it is neceſſary to accuſtom ourſelves early to the ſweet habitude of living with one whom we love and eſteem; without which, we fall into the moſt gloomy apathy, or inſupportable agitation. The habitude of which I ſpeak, is more agreeable and ſolid, when founded upon the permanent affections of the mind; but this is not ſo abſolutely neceſſary as not to be diſpenſed with. It is certain that the cares of a woman are always more agreeable to an old man, than thoſe of a relation or friend of his own ſex; it ſeems to be the wiſh and intention of nature that the two ſexes ſhould live and die together.

We become inſenſible of a ſettled habitude, and, as we do not perceive that a miſtreſs grows old, and becomes leſs handſome, we do not obſerve that her way of thinking becomes our own, and our reaſon ſubjected to hers, though ſometimes leſs enlightened. We inſenſibly ſacrifice our fortune to her; and this is a neceſſary conſequence of the reſignation we have made of our reaſon.

Men ſometimes paſs over the infidelities of women, becauſe they are not perfectly convinced of them, and that a blind confidence is a neceſſary conſequence of their ſeduction: but if, unfortunately, they come to the knowledge of them, it is impoſſible for a man, ſincerely attached to a woman, not to be ſuſceptible of jealouſy. This jealouſy takes a tinge of the character of the perſon who is affected with it. The mild man becomes afflicted, falls ill, and dies; if a repentance, which he is always diſpoſed to believe ſincere, does not conſole him: the choleric man breaks out into rage; and, in the firſt moments, it is not known how far this may carry him; but men of this diſpoſition are ſooneſt appeaſed, and moſt frequently to be deceived.

Pecuniary intereſt ſhould never be the baſis of an amorous connection: it renders it ſhameful, or at leaſt ſuſpicious: money, ſays Montaigne, being the ſource of concubinage. But when a tender union is well formed, intereſt, like ſentiment, becomes common; every thing is mutual; and there is but one fortune for two ſincere lovers. If they be equally honeſt, and incapable of making a bad uſe of it, this is juſt and natural; but frequently the complaiſance of one, makes him or her partake too much of the misfortunes and errors of the other.

Love ſhould never have any thing to do with affairs; it ought to live on pleaſures only: but how is it poſſible to reſiſt the ſolicitations of a beloved object, who, though ſhe ought not to participate in affairs which ſhe has not prudence or courage enough to manage, yet having always, for a pretext, her intereſt in your reputation, welfare and happineſs, how is it poſſible to reſiſt an amiable woman, who attacks with ſuch weapons?

Some ladies have a real, others a borrowed reputation; that of the firſt is pure and unſpotted, founded on the principles of religion, conſequently the only genuine one; it belongs to women really attached to their duty, and who

have never failed in the leaſt point of it, whether they have had the good fortune to love their huſbands, who have returned their affection; or whether, by an effort of virtue, they have been faithful to a man whom they have not loved nor were beloved by. There is another reputation, unknown to religion, which delicate morality, although purely human, does not admit, but which the world, more indulgent, will ſometimes accept as good; that founded upon the good choice of lovers, or rather of a lover, for multiplicity is always indecent. We are ſo diſpoſed to think that each loves his likeneſs, that we judge of the character of men and women by thoſe of their own ſex with whom they have formed an intimacy; but infinitely more by the perſons for whom they conceive a ſerious attachment. Many a man of wit has eſtabliſhed the reputation of his miſtreſs, without compoſing madrigals for her, but by making known the paſſion with which ſhe had inſpired him; many a woman of merit has created or eſtabliſhed the reputation of him whom ſhe has adopted her chevalier. After all, it is more dangerous to ſolicit than to decline this kind of reputation: it happens more frequently that a man loſes himſelf by making a bad choice, than he adds to his fame by making a good one.

If the public are indulgent to the attachments of ſimple individuals, they are much more ſo to thoſe of kings and people in place, when they think them real, and do not ſuſpect in them either ambition, intrigue, or motives of intereſt. All France approved of the love of Charles VII. for Agnes Sorel, becauſe ſhe had the courage to ſay to this prince that, unleſs he recovered his kingdom, he was not worthy of her affection. The Pariſians applauded the love of Henry IV. for La Belle Gabrielle, and ſung with pleaſure the ſongs this monarch made for her; becauſe, knowing her to be handſome, and of a good diſpoſition, they imagined ſhe would inſpire the king with ſentiments of benevolence.

Never did a woman love a man more ſincerely than Madame de la Valliere loved Lewis XIV. She never quitted him but for God alone, and, ſwelled with vanity as that monarch was, he could not complain of this rivalty; ſo much the leſs, as the Supreme Being had but the remains of the heart of his miſtreſs, and, perhaps never poſſeſſed it entirely.

I have heard an anecdote of Madame de Valliere, which I do not remember to have ſeen in print. This lady was ſo modeſt, and had ſo little ambition, that ſhe had never told the king ſhe had a brother, much leſs had ſhe ever aſked any favour for him. He was ſtill young, and had made his firſt campaign among the cadets of the king's houſehold. Lewis XIV. reviewing his troops, ſaw his miſtreſs ſmile in a friendly manner at a young man, who, on his part bowed to her, with an air of familiarity. In the evening the king aſked, in a ſevere and irritated tone of voice, who this young man was. Madame de la Valliere was at firſt confuſed, but afterwards told his majeſty it was her brother. The king, having aſſured himſelf of it, conferred diſtinguiſhed favours upon the young gentleman, who was father of the firſt Duke de la Valliere, whoſe widow and children are ſtill alive.

The king's intrigue with Madame de Monteſpan, was not of a nature to be approved of ſo much as that he had with Madame de la Valliere; yet the nation did not complain, becauſe it was thought the love of this lady procured the public magnificent feaſts and elegant amuſements.

On the contrary, the public were a good deal diſguſted with the amours of the king and Madame de Maintenon, although more decent, and that a ſecret marriage had rendered them legitimate. It was obſerved that a love, conceived when both parties were in years, afforded a ridiculous ſpectacle: moreover, Madame de Maintenon meddled with the affairs of government; and it was when ſhe moſt interfered with them, that things fell into decline, and that Lewis XIV. began to experience misfortunes, which were all laid to her charge.

When the late duke of Orleans, who

was

was regent, fell in love with Mademoiſelle de Sery, he was not cenſured on account of it. The ducheſs of Orleans, natural daughter to the king, was rather beautiful, but ſhe was not amiable; Mademoiſelle de Sery on the contrary, was very much ſo. She had a ſon, and it was predicted of him that he would one day become duke of Dunois.

In proceſs of time the regent fell into ſuch an irregularity of conduct, that the public were ſhocked at it. It was neceſſary for him to have many other brilliant and eſtimable qualities to be pardoned ſo great a defect; but people were ſo much diſpoſed to indulgence for him, that his affection for Madame de Parabere was approved of, becauſe it was ſuppoſed ſhe really loved him, and that he loved her, although he was frequently unfaithful to her.

Exterior decency is generally admired, and princes and men of diſtinction ought to do nothing to diſguſt the public; but, right or wrong, it is but too true, that in the end, this public aſſumes the authority of cenſuring, without delicacy, every fault: woe to them who are the firſt objects of groſs ſcandal; they become the victims to its rage: the public judges and puniſhes them for it; or, at leaſt, hoots at, hiſſes, and deſpiſes them; but, when the number of the guilty increaſe to a certain degree, it is found, that although hiſſes are ſufficient to condemn bad pieces, they are not rods enough for thoſe men who deſerve to be laſhed: they then become tolerated, nothing more is ſaid, and, what is worſe than all, a reſolution is ſometimes taken to imitate them. It muſt be acknowledged that the temptation to ſin is very great, when we are ſure to do it with impunity; and that people are made eaſy upon this head, when they are ſheltered from reproach and ridicule.

Selima.—An Oriental Tale.

SELIMA was the daughter of Abdallah, a Perſian of ſome diſtinction, in the reign of Abbas the Great; but being diſguſted, withdrew from court, and ſeuled on the banks of the river Zenderoud. He had likewiſe a retreat in Mount Taurus; and, as Selima had a taſte for ſolitude, he often accompanied her there during the exceſſive heats of ſummer. No expence was ſpared to render this abode delightful; the walks were lined with trees of various fruits and foliage, and flowers of a thouſand different hues and odours painted the parterre. It was furniſhed with water from the adjacent mountains, which pouring down a natural caſcade, was afterwards divided into ſmaller ſtreams, and diſtributed to every part of the garden. The murmuring of theſe little rills, and the ſoft melody of the birds, gave the mind a peculiar turn to muſing; and as Selima's was naturally diſpoſed to reflection, ſhe enjoyed this receſs with double pleaſure, and never left it but with extreme regret.

She was now in her twenty-firſt year, and was often rallied by her couſin Zara on her fondneſs for retirement. To what end, ſhe would ſay, is all that enchanting bloom, and eyes ſparkling with the moſt vivid luſtre, if not employed to thoſe purpoſes for which they were deſigned? You are formed for love? enjoy it in all its pleaſures. Young Ibrahim pants for a ſight of you, and though contrary to our rules, I have promiſed to uſe all my intereſt for his admittance. I tremble, replied Selima, at the propoſal, and can by no means conſent to ſuch an interview; it is contrary to my duty, offends my delicacy, and troubles my repoſe: the pleaſures of love are too tumultuous, and little ſuited to a heart like mine. Zara was ſilent: yet ſtill determined to purſue her point, and withdraw her couſin from a ſolitude ſhe thought ſo injurious to her, and which, in her opinion, was only proper for the old, the melancholy, and the deformed.

It was in one of thoſe fine autumnal evenings, which in the ſouthern parts of Perſia are ſo delightful, that ſhe propoſed to Selima to walk along the banks of the zenderoud, with an intention to carry her to a houſe in the ſuburbs of Iſpahan, where Ibrahim had formed a party to entertain them. The moon and ſtars ſhone with uncommon ſplendor, and were reflected from the ſurface of the river with additional luſtre.

The woodbines and jaſmines, which grew in great profuſion, filled the air with their fragrance; and the trembling leaves which the dying gales had yet left in motion, diverſified the ſcene, which made it altogether charming. How tranſporting, cried Selima, are theſe rural delights! I taſte them pure and unmixed! Alas, how different from thoſe deluſive pleaſures which play upon the ſenſes for a moment, and leave nothing behind them but uneaſineſs and regret! You are much miſtaken, interrupted Zara, if you think there are no other amuſements you are capable of reliſhing: and if you are pleaſed to permit me, I will immediately conduct you where you will meet with joys, of which theſe are but the ſhadow.

Amazement and ſurprize ſeized Selima; a ſudden tremor ſhook her whole frame, and before ſhe could recover herſelf, a thin miſt ariſing from the river, condenſed into a cloud, and covered her entirely from the view of her companion. A pleaſing ſlumber ſtole upon her ſenſes, and when ſhe awoke, ſhe found herſelf upon the higheſt peak of Mount Taurus. She had ſcarcely time for recollection, when one of thoſe benevolent genii, who preſide over the good and virtuous, thus addreſſed her:

I have ſaved thee, O Selima, if not from ruin, yet at leaſt from the extremeſt danger. The importunities of Zara would at length have prevailed; and wine, muſic, and the ſofteſt tales of love, would jointly have contributed to thy undoing. Thoſe objects which affect the ſenſes ſtrike moſt ſtrongly, and numbers reſt there without looking farther, or conſidering the great end of their exiſtence. To convince thee of this truth: cloſe thy eyes for a moment, then look beneath the mountain, and tell me what thou ſeeſt. I ſee, ſaid Selima, a vaſt expanſe of water, and one ſmall iſland in the midſt of it. A river divides it into two parts, equally productive of the conveniencies of life, and traced out into numberleſs little paths, which at length unite in one common road on each ſide of the river. This ſpot ſeems to be inhabited by the ſame ſpecies of beings, but their employments and purſuits are extremely different. Thoſe on the left hand are either perpetually toiling to amaſs little heaps of earth, and gather together the various productions of the ſoil, in much greater quantities than they can poſſibly make uſe of; or, impatient of labour, conſume in riot and exceſs that neceſſary portion which is allotted them for their ſupport. They travel indeed, through different paths, but their tendency is the ſame: and I ſee them ſucceſſively plunging into that boundleſs tract of water, with looks full of anxiety and ſolicitude, or with an air of the greateſt gaiety and unconcern.

To the right is exhibited a very different ſcene; a pleaſing cheerfulneſs dwells upon every face, except a few, whoſe melancholy caſt and diſpoſition of mind throws a gloom on all which they behold. Theſe chooſe out the moſt difficult paths; they look with horror on every innocent amuſement, and partake even of the neceſſaries of life with fearfulneſs and trembling. Their journey is ſafe but very unpleaſant: and like wearied travellers they are continually wiſhing for an end to it. Their happier companions, who travel with great alacrity along the borders of the river, taſte its refreſhing ſtream, and gather, with a frugal, but unſparing hand, whatever the luxuriant ſoil affords them. A firm perſuaſion of a never-failing ſupply takes from them all ſolicitude, and, diſincumbered of every care, they preſs forward with incredible ardour; their views extend, the proſpect opens, and a flood of glory, brighter than the mid-day ſun, receives them to unutterable bliſs and rapture.

What thou haſt ſeen, ſaid the genius, requires no explanation. I ſhall only obſerve to thee that human life is the portion of time allotted to mortals by way of trial; and every thing neceſſary to make it eaſy and delightful, is freely given, and may be enjoyed, within proper limitations, with perfect innocence and ſafety. In the exceſs lies all the danger; and the unavoidable conſequence of that exceſs is miſery. The profuſion of good things is thus indulgently poured out around thee, by the great Author of thy being; every pleaſure thou poſſeſſeſt flows from his immedi-

mediate bounty, and to him thou art indebted for those external graces which adorn thy person, as well as for the moral and intellectual beauties of thy mind. The proper return for all these favours is a greatful heart, and a chearful obedience and submission to his will. Consider him as the fountain of thy happiness, and he will necessarily become the supreme object of thy affections—and friendship, love, and every human passion, will give place to this diviner ardour.

The Fate of Genius.

A Narrative. In a Letter to the Editor.

WHOEVER takes but a superficial survey of life, and views things as they appear to be, and not as they really are, will conceive opinions founded in error, and form expectations which will terminate in disappointment. I am, sir, the son of a tradesman in middling circumstances. Unfortunately, when a child, my father thought he discovered in me such marks of early excellence, as induced him to give me a liberal education. For the first part of my life, he had no reason to change his opinion; my improvement was as rapid, as the expectations formed of me were sanguine; I was the idol of my friends, and every one who knew me pronounced, without hesitation, that I should one day become a great man. Caressed, and admired, I passed my time very agreeably, till the period arrived when every one who does not inherit a fortune by birth, should be introduced into business, whereby he may acquire one by industry. My friends were a good while considering what would be most suitable for me, and in which professional line my learning would turn to the greatest advantage, when a medical gentleman in the neighbourhood, whom every body remembered in the most indifferent circumstances, happening to set up his carriage, determined their choice, and I was immediately fixed with a son of Æsculapius.

It would be foreign to the purpose to enumerate the occurrences of an apprenticeship; suffice it to say, I experienced all the inconveniencies which affluence, joined with meanness, could inflict; but that I was encouraged by the recollection of eleven pence three farthings profit out of a shilling, and of Mr. Poppy keeping his carriage; and at length I fulfilled the term of eight years, with satisfaction to my master, and credit to myself.

As it was not convenient to enter into business directly, I contented myself with what chance and my connections brought me, and contrived to live decently. As I was celebrated for a ready conception, and was of a contemplative disposition. I turned my thoughts to the making some discovery which should be as useful as it was important, and while it might prove beneficial to the public, should reflect immortal honour upon its author. I made some progress in my speculations, and had actually found out a new way of administering a glyster, when an affair happened which roused me from my reveries, and crushed my hopes at once. An hypochondriac, whose disorder existed only in her imagination, and to take advantage of which I was so simple to consider a downright robbery, having consulted me, I told her, candidly, she had no symptoms of the complaint, she was persuaded she laboured under; she went to Dr. Poppy, who not only discovered the complaint, but likewise found it necessary for her to undergo a course of medicines! This affair made a great noise, branded me with the epithet of ignorant! ruined my character, and obliged me to quit the neighbourhood.

I now thought to engage myself with some gentleman as an assistant, and made application for that purpose. The first I applied to, commended my appearance, thought I should suit him very well, and offered me twelve pounds a year on condition that I should do the most laborious work, and degrade myself to a common porter. You may suppose that I listened with astonishment to a proposal which I refused with indignation, and left the maker of it with contempt. I enquired further with the same success; and was

soon

ſoon convinced of this melancholy truth, that I had engaged in a profeſſion in which liberality and gentility were ſynonimous of meanneſs and beggary; and my education only ſerved to make me reflect on my misfortune with keener ſenſibility. At laſt, neceſſity, ſad neceſſity; compelled me to accept what I inwardly revolted at; and I obtained a ſituation, with ſixteen pounds per annum; but in which I was to perform the moſt menial offices, as cleaning ſhoes, lighting fires, bruſhing coats, &c. However I did not repine; though this but ill accorded with the ideas of a great man. I conſidered my preſent depreſſion as a prelude to future ſuperiority; and hope was conſtantly kept alive by ſeeing Dr. Poppy paſs in his carriage every day. But misfortune ſtill purſued me; for one night, when my employer was called to a poor woman who was in the greateſt diſtreſs, and whoſe life was in the moſt imminent danger, I ſo far forgot myſelf, as to ſay he was at home, inſtead of declaring he was at a labour! A miſtake of this kind was of ſo flagrant a nature, as not to be overlooked, and I was diſmiſſed.

It was with ſome difficulty I procured another place, this being ſo great a flaw in my eſcutcheon, that few cared to employ me. At length, however, I got houſed once more, at the ſame ſalary as before; but was obliged, in addition to my former drudgery, to *ſhave* my maſter and *comb* his wigs! I bore up with it for ſome time; but, tired with repeated inſults, and refuſing to ſhave him twice in one day, I left my place, thoroughly diſguſted with a profeſſion, in which the maſters roll in wealth, while their aſſiſtants are hardly afforded the common means of ſubſiſting.

It was in vain for me to attempt another ſituation, if I had been ſo inclined, as I was induſtriouſly repreſented as a proud, ſaucy fellow, above my buſineſs.

You will not be ſurprized, therefore, when I tell you I have reſigned all thoughts of my profeſſion; that I feel no ambitious throbs when I ſee Dr. Poppy paſs me in his carriage; and that I am going to-morrow, to begin a clerkſhip of fifty pounds per annum, which I have procured through the intereſt of a friend, and in which I hope I ſhall experience peace and content, though obliged to reſign thoſe purſuits for which I was formed by genius and inclination.

I remain your humble ſervant,

GALENUS.

Extract from the London Hermit. Written by John O'Keefe, Eſq.

A magnificent garden, with Statues, Fountains, &c.

Enter Whimmy, (repeating with exultation),

"I BUILD, I plant whatever I intend,
I rear the column and the arch I bend,
I ſwell the terrace, or I ſink the grot,
My taſte refined" ———

The company flocking in already to ſee my gardens; that tough old bully Pranks won't even pay me the compliment. I muſt have a good ſupper for him though, or he'll do nothing but quarrel,——give orders to Mrs. Maggs my houſekeeper, about it. Oh! here ſhe is. Since I ſet her to ſhow my houſe and pictures, it has given her ſuch a conſequential—all talk herſelf, but never liſtens to any body elſe, always dinning in my ears the grandeur of the laſt people ſhe lived with; nothing but the family of the Olmondes.

Enter Mrs. Maggs.

Whimmy. Mrs. Maggs, you muſt—

Mrs. Maggs. Well, ſir, I know that very well.

Whimmy. What, before I tell you! a gentleman ſups with me to-night.

Mrs. Maggs. Well, ſir, I know a gentleman ſups with you.

Whimmy. Ay! you know now I tell you; and I'll have——

Mrs. Maggs. Well, ſir, I know what you'd have.

Whimmy. Before I tell you! I muſt be

be ſure have a brill and variety of other fiſh.

Mrs. Maggs. Well, I know you muſt have a brill and variety of other fiſh.

Whimmy. Certainly you know when I tell you. Beſides all other wines, as my friend is a London ſoaker, have ſome of my oldeſt port, ſome bottled porter, and a pipe.

Mrs. Maggs. Well I know you muſt have bottled porter and pipe of port.

Whimmy. Now you know nothing at all about it—go along.

Mrs. Maggs. Ah! when I lived with ſquire Olmondle, he never bid me go along.

Whimmy. Stupid wiſe fool!

Mrs. Maggs. Ah! the Olmondles! that was the genteel family that knew how to treat a houſekeeper like a gentlewoman.

Whimmy. Damn the Olmondles! I deteſt the very name; it grates my ear like cutting of cork—a teaſing ninny! you know all, won't let any body elſe know any thing, and after all know nothing at all. Mrs. Maggs, ſtep and bring me word.

Mrs. Maggs. Certainly, ſir, I'll bring you word—*(going.)*

Whimmy. Of what now? See if the young man, the hermit that I hired ———.

Mrs. Maggs. Well, ſir, I know that.

Whimmy. Ay! you know that and this—and after that, Mrs. Maggs, you muſt ———

Mrs. Maggs. Well, ſir, I will you may depend upon it. [*Exit.*

Whimmy. Now what will ſhe! never knew one of your profeſs'd notable, clever women worth a penny in a houſe, but to ſay all, and do nothing. Where's my—Oh! Tully, my Iriſh gard'ner?

Enter Tully.

Tully, have you placed my new hermit yet at his poſt?

Tully. Ay! faith, and he ſtarted for the poſt; for as I led him through the paddock yonder, up he jumps upon a little horſe, and away he ſcamper'd as if the devil was before him, round the fiſh-pond.

Whimmy. My hermit galloping round a fiſh-pond! Tully, to-morrow you may go with the other ſervants to Wool Fair, but to-day you muſt bruſh up all your eloquence for your poſt of Ciceroni to deſcribe the attic urbanity of my Engliſh Tuſculum here. But mind, Tully, I command you not to take a penny from one of the company.

Tully. A penny! not I, ſir: but mayn't I take half-a-crown if they offer it?

Whimmy. No. Gentlemen ſuffering the public to pay their ſervants' wages, and turning their own houſes into a Sadlers Wells and a Royal Grove, is mean. I never paid for ſeeing pictures in palaces, and grape-vines in gardens, that I didn't bluſh for the diſgrace thrown upon the dignity of the owner. Is the water party come that ſtop at the Red Lion.

Tully. Yes, ſir; Mrs. Maggs is now ſhowing them the houſe. Ah! ſhe told that the Mary Magdalen was Mrs. Molly Olmondle.

Whimmy. A moſt horrid ——

Tully. Sir, don't fret about that woman; you know in the ſhowing way I'll bring up your credit with a wet finger; Mrs. Maggs will inſiſt that this is a pyramid—now pray, ſir, isn't it an obſticle? I muſt go and put on my Wedneſday's fine ſuit of cloaths that you gave me to ſhow the garden in.—What country fellow's that ſtalking about the walks—only I'm in a hurry to dreſs myſelf, or by my ſoul I'd knock his head againſt the gateway.

Whimmy. Stop, Tully, pray remember the names and characters of the ſeveral antiques.

Tully. I'll tell 'em of your anticks. [*Exit.*

Whimmy. Obſticle! my anticks! very ignorant this ſaid maſter Tully; I muſt watch how you go on with your deſcription.—Poor Peregrine thinks he marries my daughter to-morrow; I've ſcarce the heart to kill him with the diſappointment—I ſhould like to come at the people's real opinion on my gardens and improvements.

Enter

Enter a Waggoner, (whistling and staring about.)

Whimmy. Were you desired to walk in here?

Waggoner. Noa! 'twas my own fancy.

Whimmy. Why then it's my own fancy that you walk out again.

Waggoner. Ah! if I thought I cou'dn't do that I wou'dn't have comd in, I can tell thee.

Whimmy. What! keep your distance.

Waggoner. I wool; because at the same time you keep your's.—

(a laughing without)

Whimmy. Oh! the company. I wish to hear how Mr. Tully performs his office of orator. If I could mix amongst them without being known—this clodpate's hat, wig, and frock, may do it—you've no objection to a draught of strong beer and a slice of beef?

Waggoner. Noa!

Whimmy. *(Mimicking,)* Noa! then come with me.

Waggoner. I wool.

Whimmy. *(turns to look at him.* Doo! *(mimicking.)*

Waggoner. Yez. *(Exeunt.*

Enter Tully in a suit of tarnished lace cloaths and a bag wig, with a small white rod in his hand, followed by Bite, Poz, Apathy, Barebones, and Ladies.

Tully. Hem! my lady, this is counted the finest place in all Ireland —England I mean.

Barebones. Pagan vanity.

Second Lady. What noise is this under ground?

Tully. My lady, its the succedaneous river of black Tartary; it creeps over sticks and stones like an eel, hops like a trout, and then jumps like a salmon up the rocks yonder; then it sails away so gay into the sea like a maiden ray.

Barebones. *(apart to Poz.)* I've spoken with the post-chaise boy that did drive a gemman and the girl of the alehouse to the village here, and by the description it's young Mr. Pranks, the man we vants.

Poz. *(apart.)* The parish constable is the waiter at the red lion, engage him to arrest—hem!

Enter Whimmy in a waggoner's frock, &c.

Whimmy, I don't think they can know me—now I shall hear how my gard'ner performs his office. *(aside.)*

Bite. What figure calls you this? *(points to a statue.)*

Tully. Ay! you're a nice figure to come thrust your nose into the company of ladies and gentlemen,

(to Whimmy.)

Bite. No! I mean this.

Tully. That's Venus, the goddess of med'cine—a pretty employment I've got to throw away my roratory and knowledge to divart such dirty blackguards as you: *(to Whimmy)* this is—

Whimmy. Apollo of Belvidere, *(apart.)*

Tully. Ay! that's Pol the bell-weather, that run after Daphno, and was kick'd out of heaven by jove, (i'll be free) and so turn'd cow-boy to—

Whimmy. Shepherd to king Admetus, *(apart.)*

Tully. Ay! they'll all meet us: but who bid you put in your prate?

First lady. Heavens! who is that?

Tully. That is—that is, *(confused)* —that is, my lady—I don't know what it is myself, *(aside.)*—Why, your honour, it's not a watch-box, nor it's not a wheel-barrow, nor it's not a—

Whimmy. *(whispering.)* Minerva —Pallas.

Tully. It's not a palace, or a cake-house—I wish you'd hold your gab—you made me say it was a watch-box just now—why it's marvle, it's all made of marvle.

Second lady. But the lady marvle who 'twas made for.

Tully. Oh! 'twas made for my master; he bought it from the stone-man.

Poz. Is it like?——

Tully. I'm glad you like it.

First lady. This I suppose is—

Tully

Tully. Not at all, my lady, 'tis, 'tis—

Whimmy. *(apart.)* Saturn eating his child—

Tully. Yes, Ma'am, 'tis the child eating citron—will you hold your prate, *(to Whimmy)*.—this gentlemen and ladies, is—

Barebones. Idolatry!

Tully. What is it? Pooh! Now had not you beſt all teach me inſtead of I larning you! You ſee, your honour, he has a flute in his mouth.

Whimmy. Such a damn'd Iriſh plough boy!

Tully. Ay! "The Iriſh ploughboy that whiſtled o'er the lea," that's the man.

Poz. Curs'd ſtout fellow this. Who is he?

Whimmy. *(apart.)* Hercules of Farneſe.

Tully. It's not bare knees, but big knees and big legs,—that's the tir'd paver reſting himſelf on his ſtone paving-ſtick.

Whimmy. Oh heavens! I've ſent to Italy for a fine purpoſe, *(aſide.)*

Tully. But I'm talking here by word of mouth, when I might ſay it all in reading, as I have it by heart from my deſcribing-book—now I deſire you'll hold your tongues, for if you talk, you'll put me out; pleaſe your honour, hem! *(takes out a book and looks at it)* "Theſe gar"—Oh! now I go on velvet—theſe gardens, which are now the admiration of the larn'd and curiſh, were once a barren flat, like Saliſbury Plain, till Mr. Humphrey Freak Whimmy, Eſq. gave forty thouſand pounds for the ould caſtle and lands, turn'd the courſe of the river through them, and with Roman taſte and Britiſh magnificence———

Apathy. *(advancing.)* Pray, friend, *(looking at his watch)* what o'clock is it?

Tully. *(confuſed.)* Roman—half an hour after one—two—Roman—two—Roman—breeches—hem!—breeches—Britiſh magnificence—the river in the old caſtle—ran!—round the lands. The curiſh—of Saliſbury Plain. The devil's in this man, and his what o'clock is it? He's put me all out—ſo I muſt—my deſcribing book. *(Takes out his book, wets his thumb, and turns over the leaves haſtily and vex'd.)* Britiſh magni-fi-ci—Oh! here it is:—*(Looking and reading.)* Having firſt travell'd to ſee the ancient beauties of Italy. I-I-taly—I—*(Looks again.)* Italy, *(Puts the book behind his back.)* and ſelected with claſſical—Ah! ah! claſſical——Ah! damnation! *(Thruſts the book into his pocket.)* Theſe gardens which are now the admiration of the larned and curiſh, were once a barren flat like Saliſbury Plain, till Mr. Humphrey Freak——

Apathy. Oh! my—Pray, my friend, does Mr. Freak take ſnuff?

Tully. Yes, blackguard—till Humphrey Freak Whimmy, Eſquire—Humphrey, Eſquire—Saliſbury-Street——pooh!—the Plain—larned and curiſh—river upon the ould caſtle—land turned—about—about———

Firſt lady. Why the orator's in a hobble.

Tully. Orator Hobble—oh! the devil take—I was ſailing on like a young ſwan, till this fellow comes with his ſnuff-box. *(very quick.)*—Theſe gardens, which are now the admiration of the larn'd and curiſh, were once a barren flatt like Saliſbury Plain, *(drops the book, ſtoops to pick it up)* till Humphrey Freak Whimmy, Eſquire, gave forty thouſand pounds for the old caſtle, *(Apathy picks it up)* and lands round it. *(Looks at Apathy.)*

Apathy, *(opens and reads.)* Turning to the left you wind through a moſt delicious ſhrubbery.

Tully, *(confuſed.)* Humphrey Freak—a barren flat. My maſter's a flat.

Apathy. You reach the labyrinth. *(Reading)*

Tully. Like Saliſbury Plain.

Apathy. So intricate that you're puzzled to get out—I'm out—Humphrey Whimmy—

Whimmy. Damn'd blockhead!

Tully. Is a damned blockhead.

All. Ha! ha! ha!

Tully. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I don't wonder at your laughing at my maſter's nonſenſe in laying out ſo much money on the balderdaſh you ſee round about you here. But, ladies and gentlemen, though my maſter's a fool,

you'll remember my trouble I hope. (*Stretching out his hand.*)

Whimmy. Not a farthing. (*apart to him.*)

Tully. Why I did'nt expect any thing from ſuch an ill-looking beggarly whelp as you. Will you walk out of the grounds, if you plaiſe, ſir? The next thing you're to ſee is ———

Whimmy. An Aviary and pheaſantry.

Tully. Yes, my maſter's knavery and pleaſantry. Then there is king Pluto's Tartary.—then my maſter's Elyſian fields—then my maſter's hanging-wood, where my maſter will hang himſelf, and then the hermitage.

Whimmy. If the new hermit's not ready, he'll diſgrace me as much as my gard'ner has done. (*Going.*) I muſt be ſure ———

Tully. Oh! ſtop—you and your farthing. Pretty manners to walk out before the gentlemen and ladies, that know how to pay their money.

Barebones. The ſpirit doth whiſper, "Ham Barebones ariſe, and ſpeak the word to thy deluded brethren." Down accurſed Dagon.—(*Puſhes down a ſtatue and ſtands upon the pedeſtal.*)

Tully. Why, then I ſuppoſe you think yourſelf a fine Roman buſt. The devil's in your aſſurance to cock yourſelf up there! If you plaiſe you'll walk down.

Barebones. Brethren, I was a coal-heaver, but on the ſtony cage where I now ſtand, I have brought you ſome biſcuits, baked in the oven of charity, carefully conſarved for the chickens of the church, and the ſweet ſwallows of—

(*A ſudden noiſe without of falling water.*)

Tully. Oh!' the devil!—If what o'clock hasn't pull'd up a ſluice. Half the garden will be overflowed; and we ſhall have the carp and tench dancing among the daiſies.

[*Exeunt haſtily ſeveral ways.*

On Singularity of Manners.

THERE are few people of ſuch mortified pretenſions, as patiently to acquieſce under the total neglect of mankind: nay ſo ambitious are moſt men of diſtinction, that they chuſe to be taken notice of, even for their abſurdities, rather than to be entirely overlooked, and loſt in obſcurity; and, if they deſpair of exciting the attention of the world, by any brilliant or uſeful accompliſhment, they will endeavour to gain it by ſome ridiculous peculiarity in their dreſs, their equipage or accutrements.

Many perſons may remember a little foreigner, (Des Caſeaux, I think, was his name) who appeared daily in the Mall, dreſſed in black, with an hat of enormous diameter, and a long roll of paper in his hand. His picturesque appearance tempted ſome artiſts to make an etching of him, which was exhibited in every ſhop. I mention this gentleman, becauſe his profeſſed intention was he ſaid. "to attract the notice of the king, as he had done that of his ſubjects."

But we ſee daily inſtances of the ſame kind. One man ſports a paradoxical walking ſtick; another riſes to fame by the ſhortneſs of his coat, or the length of his trowſers, or the multiplicity of capes on his ſhoulders, and the like efforts of genius and invention. I remember a young divine, ſome years ſince, not otherwiſe eminent either for learning or ingenuity, who wore his own ſhort hair, when every one elſe wore long wigs, in imitation as he ſaid, of Gregory Nazianzen."

It would be cruel to deprive theſe gentlemen of their ſlender gratification in theſe harmleſs particulars; but when we aſſume any thing peculiar in our appearance, in order to diſguiſe our real character; when we affect an uncommon ſanctity and ſolemnity of countenance to impoſe upon the world; we then become more than ridiculous, and are highly immoral.

A Tartuffe indeed, or a pretender to extraordinary devotion, is not a prevailing character in this age; too many are in the contrary extreme; and, like colonel Chartres, are guilty of every human vice—except hypocriſy. Even our young divines, though doubtleſs much given to faſting and prayer in private, yet "appear not to men to

faſt

faſt;" but anoint their hair, and exhibit their roſy faces; and, by their dreſs, are not to be diſtinguiſhed from profane ſportſmen or country 'ſquires. I do not exempt the orators of the tabernacle from this deſcription; who, inſtead of the primitive locks of John Weſley, ſeem now to make female converts by their well-dreſſed hair, and dapper appearance.

Yet, in every profeſſion, there are ſtill pretenders; who, by grimace or affected ſolemnity, endeavour to gain the confidence of the vulgar; and to exalt themſelves above their equals in ſkill, and aſſume more importance than is their due.

However, if we muſt diſtinguiſh ourſelves from the reſt of mankind, let it be by our intrinſic virtue, our temperance and ſobriety, and a conſcientious regard to every relative duty; but as we ought "to think with the wiſe, and talk with the vulgar," let us alſo act differently from a great part of the world in matters of importance, but conform to them in trifles. This is what Seneca ſo forcibly inculcates in his fifth epiſtle to his friend Lucilius.

"I both approve of your conduct, and ſincerely rejoice that you reſolutely exert yourſelf; and, laying aſide every other purſuit, make it your whole ſtudy to improve yourſelf in wiſdom and virtue. And I not only exhort, but earneſtly intreat you to perſevere in this courſe.

Give me leave, however, to caution you not to imitate thoſe pretended philoſophers, who are more ſolicitous to attract the notice of the world, than to make a progreſs in wiſdom; nor to affect any thing ſingular in your dreſs, or in your manner of life. Avoid that prepoſterous ambition of gaining applauſe, by your uncouth appearance, your hair uncombed, and your beard neglected; nor be always declaiming againſt the uſe of plate, of ſoft beds, or any thing of that kind. The very name of a philoſopher is ſufficiently invidious, though managed with the greateſt modeſty and diſcretion.

Suppoſe have we entered upon our ſtoical plan, and began to ſequeſter ourſelves from the converſation and cuſtoms of the vulgar; let every thing *within* be diſſimilar; but let our *outward* appearance be conformable to the reſt of the world. Let not our apparel be ſplendid or ſhewy, nor yet mean or ſordid. Let not our plate be emboſſed with gold; but let us not imagine, that the mere want of ſuch expenſive plate is a ſufficient proof of our frugality. Let us endeavour to live a better life, not merely a life contrary to that of the vulgar; otherwiſe, inſtead of conciliating the favour of thoſe whom we wiſh to reform, we ſhall excite their averſion, and drive them from our company; we ſhall alſo deter them from imitating us in any thing, when they are afraid that they are to imitate us in every thing.

The firſt advantages which philoſophy promiſes are, a juſt ſenſe of the common rights of mankind, humanity, and a ſociable diſpoſition; from which advantages, ſingularity and diſſimilar manners will entirely ſeclude us. Let us beware, leſt thoſe peculiarities by which we hope to excite the admiration, ſhould expoſe us to the ridicule and averſion, of mankind.

Our object is to live according to nature; but to torture our bodies, to abhor cleanlineſs in our perſons, when attended with no trouble, or to affect a cynical filthineſs in our food; this ſure is living contrary to nature. As it is a mark of luxury to hunt after delicacies, to reject the common unexpenſive comforts of life is a degree of madneſs. Our ſtoic philoſophy requires us to be frugal, not to mortify ourſelves; but there is ſuch a thing as an elegant frugality. This moderation is what I would recommend."

The Choice of a Huſband.

A Moral Tale.

LADY STEPHENS, the reſpectable relict of a baronet, had devoted to the education of her only daughter, Charlotte, ſome very agreeable years of her life, when ſhe might, without cenſure, as being ſtill powerful in charms, engage in a ſecond marriage.

Charlotte had received from nature a soul susceptible of the most lively impressions; and her mother, who studied it incessantly, experienced an uneasy joy on perceiving this sensibility, which does so much harm and so much good.

A croud of admirers, caught with the charms of the daughter, paid, according to custom, assiduous court to the mother. Of this number was the Lord Rivers, who, to his own misfortune, was commendable for a very handsome figure. His glass and the ladies had so often told him so, that he could not but believe it. He listened to them with pleasure, contemplated himself with delight, smiled upon himself, and for ever sung his own praises. Nothing could be objected to his politeness; but it was so cold and slight comparatively to the attentions with which he honoured himself, that one might clearly perceive he possessed the first place in his own esteem. He would have had, without thinking he had, all the graces of nature; but he spoiled all by affectation. In regard to understanding, he wanted only justness, or rather reflection. No body would have talked better than he, had he known what he was going to say; but it was his particular care to be of an opinion contrary to that of another. He was perfectly versed in all the female small talk, and all the pretty things that mean nothing; and he was likewise thoroughly acquainted with all the love anecdotes of the town and court.

Lady Stephens spoke of him at times to her daughter with a kind of compassion. "'Tis a pity (said she) this young lord was spoiled in his education. Had not his governors given his genius a wrong bias, he might have succeeded." He had already succeeded but too well in the heart of Charlotte. That which is ridiculous in the eyes of a mother, is not always so in the eyes of a daughter. Youth is indulgent to youth, and there are such things as beautiful defects.

Lord Rivers, on his side, thought Charlotte tolerably handsome, only a little too plain; but that might be corrected. He took but very little care to please her; but when the first impression is made, every thing contributes to sink it deeper. The very dissipation of this young coxcomb was a new attraction to Charlotte; in it she saw the danger of losing him; and nothing accelerates, so much as jealousy, the progress of a growing love.

Once, in giving a history of his life to lady Stephens, lord Rivers represened himself the most desirable man in the world. Lady Stephens gave him some oblique hints on modesty; but he protested that no man was less vain than himself; that he knew perfectly well that it was not for his own sake he was so much in request with the ladies: that his birth, it was true, did a great deal; but that he owed the rest to his wit and figure, qualities which he had not given himself, and which he was far from priding in.

The more pleasure Charlotte felt in seeing and hearing him, the more care she took to conceal it. A reproach from her mother would have made a deep wound in her heart; and this delicate sensibility rendered her timorous to an excess.

In the mean time her charms, with which lord Rivers was so faintly touched, had inspired the wise and modest Mr. Stanhope with the tendereſt passion. He was a young gentleman, not long possessed of a plentiful paternal estate. A just way of thinking, and an upright heart, formed the groundwork of his character. His agreeable and open figure was still more heightened by the noble idea conceived of his soul; for we are naturally disposed to seek and believe what we discover in the features of a man to reside in his heart.

Mr. Stanhope, in whom nature had been directed to virtue from his infancy, enjoyed the ineſtimable advantage of being able to give himself up to it without precaution and constraint. Decency, honesty, candour, that frankness which gains confidence, that chastity of manners which inspires respect, had in him the free ease of habit. An enemy to vice, but without pride; indulgent to follies, but without contracting

ting any; complying with innocent customs, incorruptible by bad examples, he swam upon the torrent of the world; beloved, respected even by those to whom his life was a reproach, and to whom the public esteem had made it a practice to oppose it, in order to humble their pride.

Lady Stephens, charmed with the character of this young gentleman, had chosen him in the bottom of her heart as the most deserving husband she could give her daughter. She was inexhaustible in his commendations. Charlotte applauded with the modesty of her age; but as her esteem was not mingled with any sentiment she needed to conceal, she was quite easy and tranquil.

She was far from being so in regard to the dangerous Lord Rivers. If her mother spoke in commendation of him, she looked down and kept silence. "You do not seem to me (said Lady Stephens) to have a relish for those light and shining graces on which the world lays so much stress." "I know nothing of them," answered Charlotte, blushing.—The good mother concealed her joy; she thought she saw the modest virtues of Mr. Stanhope triumphing in Charlotte's heart over the little amiable vices of Lord Rivers. An accident, trivial in appearance, but striking to a discerning eye, drew her out of this illusion.

One of Charlotte's accomplishments was drawing in crayons. She had chosen flowers, as the most suitable to her age. It was natural to see a rose blow beneath the hand of beauty. Lord Rivers, by a taste somewhat resembling her's, was passionately fond of flowers, and was seldom seen without a nosegay, the prettiest of its kind.

One day, Lady Stephens's eyes glanced casually on Lord River's nosegay. The day after she perceived that Charlotte, perhaps without thinking of it, was drawing the flowers of it. It was very natural that the flowers she had seen the evening before should be still present to her imagination; but that which was not quite so natural, was the air of enthusiasm she betrayed in drawing them. Her eyes sparkled with the fire of genius; her mouth smiled amorously at every stroke of the pencil; and a colour, more animated than that of the flowers she wanted to represent, diffused itself over her lovely cheeks. "Are you pleased with your execution?" said the mother to her carelessly. "It is impossible (replied Charlotte) to represent nature well, when we have her not before our eyes." It was certain, however, that she had never drawn her more faithfully.

Some few days after, Lord Rivers came again with new flowers. Lady Stephens observed them one after another, and in Charlotte's next drawing his nosegay again appeared. The same observations were continued, and every trial confirmed her suspicions. "If I declare my will to Charlotte," said she to herself, "she will subscribe to it without hesitation; she will marry Mr. Stanhope, a man whom she does not love, and the remembrance of the man she loves will haunt her even in the arms of another. I know her very soul; she will become the victim of her duty. But shall I ordain this grievous sacrifice? God forbid! No: let her own inclination decide it; but I may direct her inclination by enlightening it, and that is the only lawful use of the authority which is given me. I am certain of the goodness of heart, of the justness of my daughter's sentiments: let me supply, by the light natural to my years, the inexperience of her's; let her see by her mother's eyes, and believe, if possible, that she consults only her own inclination."

Every time that Lord Rivers and Mr. Stanhope met together at Lady Stephens's, she turned the conversation on the manners, customs, and maxims of the world. She encouraged contradiction, and, without taking any side, gave room for a display of their respective dispositions. Those little adventures with which society abounds, and which entertain the idle curiosity of the town, furnish most commonly matter for their reflections. Lord Rivers, light, vain, decisive, and lively, was constantly on the side of fashionable vice. Mr. Stanhope defended the cause of morality with a noble freedom.

The arrangement of the Duke of

—— with

—— with his lady was at that time the town-talk. It was ſaid that, after a quarrel, and bitter complaints on both ſides, on the ſubject of their mutual infidelities, they agreed, after the prevailing mode in France, and to decline the inſipid formality of a divorce, that they owed each other nothing; that they had ended by laughing at the folly of being jealous without loving; that the Duke had conſented to ſee my Lord —— make love to his wife; and that ſhe had promiſed on her ſide to receive with the greateſt politeneſs Miſs ——, whom the Duke had in keeping. Lord Rivers cried out, that nothing was wiſer, confirming his opinion by a variety of trifling reaſons. Mr. Stanhope oppoſed him with great ſolidity of argument; and this was the firſt experiment that made a lively impreſſion on Charlotte's underſtanding. Her mother, who perceived it, gave free courſe to her reflections. Still Charlotte's heart, within itſelf, did it's beſt to excuſe in Lord Rivers the fault of having defended the manners of the age; but ſo many inſtances ſhortly after occurred to put her out of conceit with Lord Rivers, that ſhe began to be violently agitated, and at nights enjoyed but little ſleep. "What a difference!" ſaid ſhe frequently to herſelf, "and by what caprice is it that I muſt ſigh at having been enlightened? Ought not the ſeduction to ceaſe, as ſoon as we perceive that we are ſeduced? I admire one and love the other. What is this miſunderſtanding between the heart and reaſon, which makes us ſtill hold dear what we ceaſe to eſteem?"

After one of theſe reſtleſs nights, ſhe appeared, according to cuſtom, in the morning, at breakfaſt with her mother. "You ſeem to be altered," ſaid Lady Stephens to her. "Yes, madam, I am very much ſo." "What, have you not ſlept well?" "Very little," ſaid ſhe, with a ſigh. "You muſt, however, endeavour to look handſome; for I am going to take you after dinner to Richmond-gardens, where I hear there is admiſſion for all the beau-monde who chuſe to repair thither." Lord Rivers failed not to be of the party, and Lady Stephens retained him about her. A thouſand beauties, in all the luſtre of brilliant dreſs, attracted the deſires after their ſteps. Lord Rivers knew, or pretended to know them all, and ſmiled upon them, following them with his eyes. It was not long before Mr. Stanhope joined them. Lady Stephens obſerved, that the modeſt women received, with a cold and reſerved air, the ſmiling and familiar ſalute of Lord Rivers, while they returned with an air of eſteem and friendſhip the reſpectful ſalutation of Mr. Stanhope. She rallied Lord Rivers on this diſtinction, in order to make Charlotte perceive it. "'Tis true," ſaid he, "madam, that they behave rigidly to me in public; but, *tete à-tete*, they make me amends for it."

On her return home with them ſhe received a viſit from Mrs. Wilſon, a young widow. This lady ſpoke of the misfortune ſhe had ſuſtained in loſing a deſerving huſband; and ſhe ſpoke it with ſo much ſenſibility, candour, and grace, that Lady Stephens, Charlotte, and Mr. Stanhope liſtened to her with tears in their eyes. "To a young, handſome woman," ſaid Lord Rivers, in a gay tone, "a huſband is a trifling loſs, and eaſy to be repaired." "Not to me, Sir," replied Mrs. Wilſon; "a huſband who honoured a wife with his eſteem and confidence, and whoſe love never was tainted either with fear or jealouſy, is not one of thoſe whom we can eaſily replace." "Believe me, Madam," replied Lord Rivers, "the eſſential point is to ſuit yourſelf, to unite the graces with the loves; in one word, to marry if it hits your fancy, or retain your liberty without the care of wedlock." "Your advice is very gallant," ſaid Mrs. Wilſon, "but unfortunately it is miſplaced." "There is a pretty prude," ſaid Lord Rivers, as ſoon as ſhe was gone. "For my part," ſaid Mr. Stanhope, "I think her as reſpectable as ſhe is handſome." "Such a gentleman as Mr. Stanhope," ſaid Lady Stephens, "would be extremely proper for conſoling the beautiful widow; and, if I were the confidant he ſhould conſult on his choice, I would perſuade him to think of her." "You do me great honour, Madam,"

ſaid

said Mr. Stanhope, colouring; "but the widow deserves a heart that is disengaged, and unhappily mine is not so." At these words he went out, quite overcome with the dismission which he thought he received. Lord Rivers, who took it in the same sense, "It is a pity he is so gloomy," said he, with a tone of compassion; "that is all they get by their virtue: they grow tiresome, and are dismissed." Lady Stephens, without explaining herself, assured him that she had not intended saying any thing disobliging to a man, who was one of those she honoured most. In the mean time Charlotte sat with down cast eyes, and her colour betrayed the agitation of her mind. Lord Rivers took this confusion for an emotion of joy; he retired in triumph, and the next day sent her the following billet: "I have read your heart, and, if I had only that to consult, I should be very sure of it's answer. But you depend on a mother, and mothers have their caprices. Happily her dismission of Stanhope apprizes me what she has determined; your assent, signified to it, will crown my wishes." Charlotte, as much offended as surprized at this letter, without hesitation communicated it to her mother. "For this mark of your friendship," said she, "I owe you confidence for confidence. Mr. Stanhope has wrote to me; read this letter." Charlotte obeyed, and read, "Having adored in your image every thing that heaven has made most affecting, do you think me in a condition to follow the counsel which you have given me? I will not say to you how cruel it is; my respect stifles my complaints. If I have not the name I have at least the sentiments of your son, and that character cannot be defaced."

Charlotte could not finish without the most lively emotion. Her mother pretended not to perceive it, and said to her, "There now, child, I indeed must answer these two rivals; but you must dictate my answers." "I, madam!" "Who else? it is not me they demand in marriage; it is not my heart I am to consult." "Ah! madam, is not your will mine? Have not you the right to dispose of me?" "All that my child, is very good; but, as your own happiness is concerned in this affair, it is just you should decide it. See which of these suitors comes up nearest to the idea you have formed of a good husband: let us keep him, and dismiss the other." Charlotte, deeply affected, kissed her mother's hands, and bathed them with her tears.—"Complete your goodness," said she to her, "by directing me in my choice; the more important it is, the more need have I for your counsels to determine it. The husband, whom my mother shall chuse, shall be dear to me; my heart dares promise you that." "No, daughter, there's no loving out of mere duty, and you know better than I do the man who is fit to make you happy. If you are not so, I will console you; I would readily share your sorrows, but I would not be the cause of them. Come, I take pen in hand, I am going to write: you need but to dictate."

Imagine the trouble, the confusion, the moving situation of Charlotte. Trembling by the side of this tender mother, one hand on her eyes, the other on her heart, she essayed in vain to obey her: her voice expired on her lips. "Well," said the good mother, "to which of the two are we to return an answer? Make an end, or I shall grow impatient." "To Lord Rivers," said Charlotte, with a feeble and faultering voice. "Be it so; what shall I say to him?"

"It is impossible that a man, so necessary as yourself to society, should renounce it to live in the bosom of his family. My Charlotte has not qualities sufficient to indemnify you for the sacrifice she would require." "Is this all?" "Yes, Madam." "And to Stanhope, what shall we say to him?" Charlotte continued to dictate with rather more confidence. "To deem you worthy of a woman as virtuous as handsome, was not to forbid you to make a choice which interests me as much as it does me honour; it was even to encourage you. Your modesty has reversed things, and you have been unjust both towards yourself and me.

Come

Come and learn to judge better of the intentions of a good mother. I diſpoſe of the heart of my daughter, and I eſteem none in the world more than yourſelf."

"Come hither, my dear child, that I may embrace you," cried Lady Stephens; "you fulfil the wiſhes of your mother, and you could not have ſaid better, even if you had conſulted my heart."

Mr. Stanhope haſtened to them, quite tranſported with joy. Never was marriage more applauded, more fortunate than their's. Mr. Stanhope's affection was divided between his Charlotte and her mother, and it was difficult to judge which of the two he reſpected and loved moſt.

Account of a New Work, entitled, Letters on the Impolicy of a Standing Army in Time of Peace, &c.

THE maintenance of a ſtanding army has long been conſidered, by ſome of our beſt political writers and parliamentary orators, as a dangerous and unconſtitutional meaſure. The erection of barracks, in various parts of the kingdom, has greatly added to the alarms which thinking men, previouſly to this ſtep, had long felt, ſeeing themſelves ſurrounded by a military force. The employment and behaviour of that force on various occaſions has by no means tended to quiet their fears. The moſt ſincere lovers of peace, perſons entirely and affectionately attached to the conſtitution, nay, the very friends of miniſterial influence, have remarked ſuch incidents with pain, and not unfrequently with terror. Deſirous that benevolence ſhould reign in the hearts of men, they have foreſeen, on the one ſide, the danger of an utter extinction of freedom; and on the other, the poſſibility of reſentment ſwelling to rage, reſiſtance, and carnage.

The author of the pamphlet under conſideration, deeply affected by the apprehended danger, is earneſtly ſolicitous to awaken the kingdom to a due ſenſe of the importance of the ſubject, and, if poſſible, to diſſuade the miniſtry from their preſent mode of conduct.

He begins with arguments to ſhew "that a ſtanding army in time of peace is unconſtitutional, repugnant to and incompatible with the intereſts of a free ſtate; and that no legiſlator ever founded a free government but he ſtudiouſly avoided this Charybdis, as a rock againſt which his commonwealth muſt neceſſarily be ſhipwrecked." He tells us, that "our Henry VII. raiſed no ſmall jealouſy, among our prudent and cautious anceſtors, by the augmentation of the yeomen of the guard from 50 to 100, which was the whole ſtanding army of his time;" that "Queen Elizabeth's whole reign may be almoſt called a ſtate of defenſive and offenſive war; in England as well as Ireland; in the Indies as well as in Europe: yet ſhe ventured to go through this ſtate, if it were a venture, without the help of a ſtanding army; that in a variety of places and occaſions, her forces fought and conquered the beſt diſciplined troops in Europe; and that Hume, the apologiſt of the Stuarts, allows that, when the parliament of Charles the II. voted the ſtanding army and king's guards illegal, they did what was neceſſary to liberty. Hume, indeed, calls the army a mortal diſtemper in the Britiſh government, of which it muſt at laſt inevitably periſh; and Fletcher of Scotland ſays, "I would fain know, if there be any other way of making a prince abſolute than by allowing him a ſtanding army; if by it all princes have not been made abſolute; if without it any?"

The author ſeverely animadverts on the conduct of William III. who after having obtained a ſtanding force of 10,000 men, contrived to over-reach the parliament, and raiſe a body of 3000 marines, under a pretence that they were not a land force, but a water force: on which event Trenchard has the following remark—"Thus, what our courts, for above a thouſand years together, never had the effrontery to aſk; what James's parliament, choſen almoſt by himſelf, could not hear debated with patience; we are likely to have

have the honour of eſtabliſhing under a deliverance."

He next adverts to "the pernicious effects of continental wars, which afford a feaſible excuſe for maintaining a ſtanding army." He adds that, "as early as the year 1711, not above two-thirds of the muſter-rolls were effective men; that one-third of the money paid goes into the pockets of the principal commanders; and that on one occaſion, when a motion was made in the Houſe of Lords concerning the abſence of officers from Minorca, five out of nineteen only were left on duty on the iſland, at a time when the invaſion of it was threatened by Spain ſo publicly that it was known to all Europe.—Even in the corrupt days of Walpole, when the army was only 17,000, the paſſing of the mutiny bill yearly produced a warm debate; whereas now that it is 40,000, it paſſes every year as a thing of courſe." He gives us the following quotation from the ſpeech of Mr. Pitt (Lord Chatham) in 1739:

"We ought to ſhew a proper gratitude to every man who has ventured his life in the cauſe of his country: yet as the law now ſtands, an old officer who has often ventured his life, and often ſpilled his blood, in the ſervice of his country, may be diſmiſſed and reduced, perhaps to a ſtarving condition, at the arbitrary will and pleaſure, it may be at the whim, of a miniſter; ſo that by the preſent eſtabliſhment of the army, the reward of a ſoldier ſeems not to depend upon the ſervices done to his country, but upon the ſervices he does to thoſe who happen to be miniſters at the time."

Of the increaſing expence of war, he gives the following ſtatement:

The next aſſertion I have made is, "that a ſtanding army is a great and grievous expence to the nation." To prove which, I ſhall only ſtate, Sir John Sinclair's eſtimate of the general expences of the peace eſtabliſhment, upon the average, ſince the revolution, which is as follows:

During the reign of King William,	- - -	£. 1,907,455
Queen Anne,	- - -	1,965,607
George I.	- - -	2,583,000
George II.	- - -	2,766,000
George III. anno 1770, including the civil liſt,		4,322,972
Eſtimate of the peace eſtabliſhment in future,		4,937,274

By which it appears, that our peace eſtabliſhment has increaſed ſince the reign of King William, above three millions ſterling, annually! At what amount its increaſe will ſtop, our wiſe and virtuous miniſters only know. The expences of the various wars ſince the revolution, including the amount of the ſupplies raiſed within the year, Sir John Sinclair gives as follows:

Expences of war during the reign of William III.		30,447,382
Queen Anne,		43,360,003
George I.		6,048,267
Expence of the war begun anno 1739,	- -	46,418,689
Ditto of the war begun anno 1756,	- -	111,271,996
Ditto of the American war	- -	139,171,876
Ditto of the late armament	- -	311,385
		£. 377,029,598

During the wars of Queen Anne, in which our armies were always victorious,—it appears by the foregoing eſtimate, that the whole expences amounted only to the ſum of 43,360,003l: while the American war, which laſted only ſeven years, coſt this nation the enormous ſum of 139,171,876l. in the courſe of which we experienced nothing but defeats and diſgrace in the land ſervice; had two whole armies ſhamefully taken priſoners; and loſt thirteen fertile provinces, containing nearly as great an extent of territory as all Europe put together.

He likewiſe quotes Blackſtone, to ſhew

ſhew that this judge was deciſively of opinion that a ſtanding army in England is conſtitutionally illegal.

"In a land of liberty," (ſays he, Comm. vol. i. p. 408,) "it is extremely dangerous, to make a diſtinct order of the profeſſion of arms. In abſolute monarchies, this is neceſſary for the ſafety of the prince, and ariſes from the main principle of their conſtitution, which is that of governing by fear: but in free ſtates, the profeſſion of a ſoldier, taken ſingly, and merely as a profeſſion, is juſtly an object of jealouſy." Here is a proof from the higheſt authority, in further corroboration of thoſe I have adduced before, as to the danger of it; and a compliment to our wiſe and cautious anceſtors, for their ſo ſtrenuous exertions on all occaſions to oppoſe its progreſs.—"The laws, therefore, (continues he) and conſtitution of theſe kingdoms know no ſuch ſtate as that of a perpetual ſtanding ſoldier, bred up to no profeſſion but that of war."

The author draws an animated picture of ſome of the evils which the building of barracks will produce, but for this we muſt refer to the pamphlet. The following prophetic paſſage, however, which the writer has thought proper to cite, we cannot omit:

"There is one thing (ſays Lord Gage, Deb. Com. 11. 388,) fatal above all others that muſt be the conſequence of ſo great a body of troops being kept on foot in England, and will be the finiſhing ſtroke to all our liberties. As the towns in England will not be able much longer to contain quarters for them, moſt of thoſe who keep public houſes being nearly ruined by ſoldiers billetted on them; ſo on the pretence of the neceſſity of it, barracks will be built for quartering them, which will be as ſo many fortreſſes, with ſtrong garriſons, erected in all parts of England; which can tend to nothing but by degrees to ſubdue and enſlave the kingdom."

The letter-writer then gives a ſummary of the points which he has endeavoured to prove, in the following words:

'Thus have I candidly and faithfully ſtated my ſeveral reaſons and authorities, in proof of the aſſertions I firſt ſet out with, viz. "That a ſtanding army is dangerous to the liberties of a free ſtate; that it is unconſtitutional in this country; that it is an enormous and grievous burden on the people; that the meaſure of building barracks in many parts of the kingdom is unconſtitutional and illegal, and the adviſers of it deſerving of exemplary puniſhment."—In doing which, I moſt ſolemnly declare, I am actuated by no miniſter or party motives; nor have I the ſmalleſt inducement to take ſo much trouble, but a ſincere love for my country, and an ardent deſire to promote her intereſts. To the awful tribunal of the public I ſubmit my facts, and the reaſoning and deductions I have drawn from them.'

The poſtſcript contains much acute reaſoning and remark: but we have not room for farther quotations.

An Apology for the Freedom of the Preſs, and for General Liberty. To which are prefixed Remarks on Biſhop Horſley's Sermon, preached on the 30th of January 1793. *By Robert Hall, A. M.*

AT a period when the freedom of diſcuſſion, on matters of ſuch high importance as the principles of government, is decried as fooliſh, and lamented as dangerous; when the friends of reform are loaded with calumny, and even the terms liberty and philoſophy are mentioned with contempt; it is a meritorious exertion of fortitude to ſtep forward as an apologiſt for the freedom of the preſs, and for general liberty. And when this is done with that honeſt, yet decent firmneſs, and with that ſtrength of reaſoning, and energy of language, which diſtinguiſh the performance now before us, the writer is entitled not only to reſpectful attention, but to the higheſt praiſe.

Mr. Hall is one of thoſe true friends to their country, who wiſh to ſupport the conſtitution by correcting its errors and abuſes, and who urge reformation as the only means of preventing public confuſion

confuſion and calamity. We ſhall give a ſummary view of his arguments, under the ſeveral heads into which the work is divided.

Section I.—*On the Right of Public Diſcuſſion.*—In political conteſts, which involve the great intereſts of a nation, it becomes every man's duty to take a decided part, and act with firmneſs. Freedom of diſcuſſion is the firſt privilege of an enlightened people. To employ authority in ſuppreſſing opinions, counteracts the ends of political ſociety. Power, not wiſdom, is placed in the hands of the magiſtrate; his office is the protection of perſons, not the eſtabliſhment of opinions. Controverſy, tending to the diſcovery of truth, muſt, on the whole, be uſeful. Improvement in arts and ſciences, and reformation in religion, have been the offspring of free diſcuſſion. Civil government being an inſtitution purely human, and affecting the happineſs of all, every man muſt have a right to diſcuſs its forms with the ſame freedom as any other topic.

The right of dominion becomes not like that of property, inalienable by length of time and preſcription; for power, being conferred, not for the benefit of the poſſeſſor, but of the community, may be reclaimed by the general voice. If free diſcuſſion be not admitted, the moſt deſpotic governments muſt for ever remain unaltered. The plea that it is neceſſary to ſuppreſs opinions of pernicious tendency, has been a copious ſpring of religious wars and perſecutions.

'Free enquiry will never endanger the exiſtence of a good government; ſcarcely will it be able to work the overthrow of a bad one.—So uncertain is the iſſue of all revolutions, ſo turbulent and bloody the ſcenes that too often uſher them in, the prejudice on the ſide of an ancient eſtabliſhment ſo great, and the intereſts involved in its ſupport ſo powerful, that while it provides any tolerable meaſure for the happineſs of the people, it may defy all the efforts of its enemies.

'The real danger to every free government is leſs from its enemies than from itſelf. Should it reſiſt the moſt temperate reforms, and maintain its abuſes with obſtinacy, imputing complaint to faction, calumniating its friends, and ſmiling only on its flatterers, ſhould it encourage reformers, and hold out rewards to treachery, turning every man into a ſpy, and every neighbourhood into the ſeat of an inquiſition, let it not hope it can long conceal its tyranny under the maſk of freedom. Theſe are the avenues through which deſpotiſm muſt enter; theſe are the arts at which integrity ſickens, and freedom turns pale.

Sect. II.—*On Aſſociations.*—The aſſociations lately formed for the ſuppreſſion of freedom of ſpeech and writing are in their nature ſingular and unprecedented. They do not attempt to reaſon; they breathe only the language of menace. They are unſupported by any pretence of expediency or neceſſity; the Britiſh conſtitution having within itſelf ſufficient means of defence. To define the boundary which ſeparates the liberty of the preſs from its licentiouſneſs, is a taſk to which theſe ſocieties are unequal. If their principle were right, their proceedings are impolitic; for falſe opinions can only be diſſipated by the force of argument; when opinions are true, violent oppoſition only draws towards them more attention. "There is a buoyancy in the public mind, which, the moment an unnatural preſſure is removed, ſeldom fails to raiſe up with an irreſiſtible force."

'All aſſociations of this kind concur in eſtabliſhing a political teſt on the firſt appearance of which the friends of liberty ſhould make a ſtand. The opinions propoſed may be innocent; but the precedent is fatal; and the moment ſubſcription becomes the price of ſecurity, the Rubicon is paſſed. Emboldened by the ſucceſs of this expedient, its authors will venture on more vigorous meaſures: teſt will ſteal upon teſt; the bounds of tolerated opinion will be continually narrowed till we awake under the fangs of a relentleſs deſpotiſm.

Sect. III.—*On a Reform of Parliament.*—In the Engliſh conſtitution the people can have no ſhare in forming

the laws, that is, no liberty, but what they exert through the houſe of commons. The independence of this houſe, is, therefore, the column on which the whole fabric of our liberty reſts.

'Repreſentation may be conſidered as complete when it collects to a ſufficient extent, and tranſmits with perfect fidelity, the real ſentiments of the people; but this it may fail of accompliſhing through various cauſes. If its electors are but a handful of people, and of a peculiar order and deſcription; if its duration is ſufficient to enable it to imbibe the ſpirit of a corporation; if its integrity be corrupted by treaſury influence, or warped by the proſpect of places and penſions; it may by theſe means, not only fail of the end of its appointment, but fall into ſuch an entire dependence on the executive branch, as to become a moſt dangerous inſtrument of arbitrary power. The uſurpation of the emperors at Rome would not have been ſafe, unleſs it had concealed itſelf behind the formalities of a ſenate.

The confuſed and inadequate ſtate of our repreſentation is well known. The majority of the houſe of commons is choſen by leſs than 8000 out of eight millions. The qualifications that confer the right of election are capricious and irregular, and create tedious ſcrutiny. In order to give the people a true repreſentation, every houſeholder, or perhaps every adult male, ſhould be permitted to vote. Thus men's different paſſions and prejudices would check each other; the predominancy of local intereſt would be kept down; and the reſult would be a general impreſſion, which would convey with preciſion the unbiaſſed ſenſe of the people. Parliaments ought to be elected annually. Their preſent long duration ſets the members at a diſtance from the people, begets a notion of independence, and is the chief cauſe of corruption. The neceſſity of a reform is in nothing more obvious, than in the aſcendancy of the ariſtocracy, that coloſſus which beſtrides both houſes, legiſlating in one and exerting a domineering influence in the other. Syſtematic oppoſition is both the offspring and cheriſher of faction; party is founded on principle; faction on men. No good reaſon can be given for poſtponing the reform of parliament.

'If the people be tranquil and compoſed, and have not caught the paſſion of reform; it is impolitic, ſay the miniſtry, to diſturb their minds, by agitating a queſtion that lies at reſt; if they are awakened, and touched with a conviction of the abuſe, we muſt wait ſaid they, till the ferment ſubſides, and not leſſen our dignity by ſeeming to yield to popular clamour: if we are at peace, and commerce flouriſhes, it is concluded we cannot need any improvement, in circumſtances ſo proſperous and happy; if, on the other hand, we are at war, and our affairs unfortunate, an amendment in the repreſentation is dreaded, as it would ſeem an acknowledgment, that our calamities flowed from the ill conduct of parliament. Now as the nation muſt always be in one or other of theſe ſituations, the concluſion is, the period of reform can never arrive at all.'

In a preface of conſiderable length, Mr. Hall criticiſes biſhop Horſley's ſermon on the 30th of January; detecting with great ingenuity the fallacy of his reaſonings, and cenſuring, with a degree of freedom for which the occaſion may be thought a ſufficient apology, the acrimony with which his lordſhip inveighs againſt thoſe who preſume to forſake the ſtandard of orthodoxy either in politics or religion.—This publication will, we apprehend, be thought by the friends of freedom to merit a place in the firſt claſs of productions to which the late political conteſts have given birth.

An Enquiry into the Effects of Love on Life and Manners.

THERE is ſomething irreſiſtibly pleaſing in the converſation of a fine woman; even though her tongue be ſilent, the eloquence of her eyes teaches wiſdom. The mind ſympathiſes with the regularity of the object in view, and ſtruck with external grace, vibrates into reſpondent harmony. In this agreeable diſpoſition, I lately found

myſelf

myself in company with a friend and his niece. Our converſation turned upon love, which ſhe ſeemed equally capable of defending and inſpiring. We were each of different opinions upon this ſubject; the lady inſiſted that it was a natural and univerſal paſſion, and produced the happineſs of thoſe who cultivated it with proper precaution. My friend denied it to be the work of nature, but allowed it to have a real exiſtence, and affirmed that it was of infinite ſervice in refining ſociety; while I, to keep up the diſpute, affirmed it to be merely a name, firſt uſed by the cunning part of the fair ſex, and admitted by the ſilly part of ours, therefore no way more natural than taking ſnuff, or chewing opium.

How is it poſſible, cried I, that ſuch a paſſion can be natural, when our opinions even of beauty, which inſpires it, are entirely the reſult of faſhion and caprice? The ancients, who pretended to be connoiſſeurs in the art have praiſed narrow foreheads, red hair, and eyebrows that joined each other over the noſe. Such were the charms that once captivated Catullus, Ovid, and Anacreon. Ladies would at preſent be out of humour, if their lovers praiſed them for ſuch graces; and ſhould an antique beauty now revive, her face would certainly be put under the diſcipline of the tweezer, forehead-cloth, and lead-comb, before it could be ſeen in public company."

"But the difference between the ancients and moderns, is not ſo great as between the different countries of the preſent world. A lover of Gongora, for inſtance, ſighs for thick lips; a Chineſe lover is poetical in praiſe of thin. In Circaſſia, a ſtraight noſe is thought moſt conſiſtent with beauty; croſs but a mountain which ſeparates it from the Tartars, and there flat noſes, tawny ſkins, and eyes three inches aſunder, are all the faſhion. In Perſia, and ſome other countries, a man when he marries, chuſes to have his bride a maid; in the Philippine iſlands, if a bridegroom happens to perceive on the firſt night, that he is put off with a virgin, the marriage is declared void to all intents and purpoſes, and the bride ſent back with diſgrace. In ſome parts of the Eaſt, a woman of beauty, properly fed up for ſale, often amounts to one hundred crowns; in the kingdom of Loango, ladies of the very beſt faſhion are ſold for a pig; queens however, ſell better, and ſometimes amount to a cow. In ſhort, turn even to England, don't I there ſee a beautiful part of the ſex neglected; and none now marrying, or making love, but old men, and old women, that have ſaved money? Don't I ſee beauty, from fifteen to twenty-one, rendered null and void, to all intents and purpoſes, and thoſe ſix precious years of womanhood, put under a ſtatute of virginity? What! ſhall I call that rancid paſſion, love, which paſſes between an old bachelor of fifty-ſix, and a widow lady of forty-nine? Never! never! What advantage is ſociety to reap from an intercourſe; where the big belly is oſteneſt on the man's ſide? Would any perſuade me that ſuch a paſſion was natural, unleſs the human race were more fit for love, as they approached the decline, and, like ſilk-worms, became breeders, juſt before they expired?

Whether love be natural or no, replied my friend, gravely, it contributes to the happineſs of every ſociety into which it is introduced. All our pleaſures are ſhort, and can only charm at intervals: love is a method of protracting our greateſt pleaſure; and ſurely that gameſter, who plays the greateſt ſtake to the beſt advantage, will at the end of life, riſe victorious. This was the opinion of Vanini, who affirmed that, "every hour was loſt which was not ſpent in love." His accuſers were unable to comprehend his meaning, and the poor advocate for love was burned in flames, alas! no way metaphorical. But whatever advantages the individual may reap from this paſſion, ſociety will certainly be refined and improved by its introduction; all laws, calculated to diſcourage it, tend to embrute the ſpecies and weaken the ſtate. Though it cannot plant morals in the human breaſt, it cultivates them when there: pity, generoſity, and honour, receive a brighter poliſh from its aſſiſtance; and a ſingle amour

is

is ſufficient entirely to bruſh off the clown.

But it is an exotic of the moſt delicate conſtitution; it requires the greateſt art to introduce it into a ſtate, and the ſmalleſt diſcouragement is ſufficient to repreſs it again. Let us only conſider with what eaſe it was formerly extinguiſhed in Rome, and with what difficulty it was lately revived in Europe: it ſeemed to ſleep for ages, and at laſt fought its way among us, through tilts, tournaments, dragons, and all the dreams of chivalry. The reſt of the world, are, and have ever been, utter ſtrangers to its delights and advantages. In other countries, as men find themſelves ſtronger than women, they lay a claim to rigorous ſuperiority: this is natural, and love which gives up this natural advantage, muſt certainly be the effect of art. An art, calculated to lengthen out our happier moments, and add new graces to ſociety.

I entirely acquieſce in your ſentiments, ſays the lady, with regard to the advantages of this paſſion, but cannot avoid giving it a nobler origin than you have been pleaſed to aſſign. I muſt think, that thoſe countries where it is rejected, are obliged to have recourſe to art to ſtifle ſo natural a projection, and thoſe nations where it is cultivated, only make nearer advances to nature. The ſame efforts, that are uſed in ſome places to ſuppreſs pity and other natural paſſions, may have been employed to extinguiſh love. No nation, however unpoliſhed, is remarkable for innocence, that has not been famous for paſſion; it has flouriſhed in the coldeſt, as well as the warmeſt regions. Even in the ſultry wilds of ſouthern America, the lover is not ſatisfied with poſſeſſing his miſtreſs's perſon, without having her mind.

In all my Enna's beauties bleſt,
Amidſt profuſion ſtill to pine;
For tho' ſhe gives me up her breaſt,
Its panting tenant is not mine.

But the effects of love are too violent to be the reſult of an artful paſſion. Nor is it in the power of faſhion, to force the conſtitution into thoſe changes, which we every day obſerve. Several have died of it. Few lovers are unacquainted with the fate of the two Italian lovers, Da Corſin and Julia Bellamano, who, after a long ſeparation, expired with pleaſure in each others arms. Such inſtances are too ſtrong confirmations of the reality of the paſſion, and ſerve to ſhew that ſuppreſſing it, is but oppoſing the natural dictates of the heart.

Perfect Friendſhip!

SENECA has obſerved, and juſtly, that a great man ſtruggling with adverſity, and bearing its attacks with fortitude, is a ſight worthy of the Gods. But a ſight, as intereſting, if not more ſo, is that of a virtuous mind, oppreſſed by calumny, with the ability to elude its ſhafts, yet cheerfully oppoſing itſelf to their force, for ſome ſecret but worthy purpoſe.

Fouquet, intendant of the finances to Lewis the Fourteenth, after living in the greateſt ſplendor, enjoying the unlimited favour, and confidence of his maſter, and ſeeing his levees crouded by the firſt nobles in the land, fell into diſgrace, and was ſent to the Baſtile. He experienced the common fate of all favourites in diſgrace; forſaken by his friends, and perſecuted by his foes, the courtiers in general viewed his ruin with pleaſure, and charitably reſolved to complete his deſtruction. The envious and the diſappointed had found means to prejudice his ſovereign againſt him, and his diſpleaſure was the ſignal of hatred and perſecution to the fawning crew that ſurrounded his throne. Adulation is coeval with monarchy; and no king probably ever deſerved implicit obedience from his ſubjects more than Lewis the Fourteenth*, on whom nature had conferred

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* The reader muſt recollect that theſe are the ſentiments of a Frenchman, before the late revolution! The character of Lewis the Fourteeth, as a promoter of the arts and ſciences, is certainly

red every quality that could excite awe or command respect; the majesty of his person seemed one of his first claims to sovereignty. It has been remarked, that but very few of those who were so unfortunate as to incur the displeasure of this Prince, could survive the loss of his favour*. Fouquet is one of the few. He was well aware, however, of the extreme danger to which he was exposed; and among an infinity of motives for serious apprehension, the intendant regarded the examination of his papers as one of the most certain causes of his ruin. This consideration greatly encreased the anxiety occasioned by his confinement; if he could but have destroyed those unfortunate papers previous to his detention, he should not have so much dreaded the machinations of his enemies, however ingeniously formed, or inveterately pursued.

In the midst of these alarms for his situation, he received the dreadful news that Péliſſon, his secretary, and his friend, had openly declared himself his accuser, and was soon to be confronted with him. Shocked at the intelligence, his courage forsook him, and he gave way to despair.

This action of Péliſſon's soon made a noise in the world, and excited the most lively sensations of resentment in the minds of the public, who so seldom interest themselves in the fate of the unfortunate. Every body exclaimed that he was the most base and most criminal of mankind! loaded with the bene-

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certainly respectable—but as a monarch —who should prefer the welfare and felicity of his subjects to the gratification of his own ambitious views—it is DETESTABLE!

* It is certain that the famous painter, Le Brun, having lost the favour of Lewis the Fourteenth, who had been particularly kind to him, died through despair, at the Gobelins. The death of Racine, the celebrated dramatic poet, which happened not long after the production of Athalia, one of his best pieces, was owing to the same cause; and the haughty Louvois only survived his disgrace three days.

factions of his master, honoured with his particular confidence—his friend, in short—he stands forward in the infamous light of a public informer, and is about to stab him to the heart.

Péliſſon, could not be ignorant of these reports to his prejudice, which encreased every day; at length they attained to such a height, that some worthy members of society took the resolution publicly to reproach him with the baseness of his conduct, wherever they met him. The secretary, though now an object of contempt, preserved his tranquility, and appeared wholly indifferent to every thing that was said to him. The few friends who still remained true to the interests of the unfortunate minister, went to Péliſſon's house, and by alternate threats, entreaties, and supplications, endeavoured to deter him from his purpose, but in vain; he remained firm, and persisted in his resolution of speaking the truth, and of accusing Fouquet to his face. It must be observed that the prisoner, during this time, was invisible to every one but his judges, who were his greatest enemies, and many of whom, in violation of every principle of justice, had openly declared their intention of finding him guilty.

At length the day arrived on which Péliſſon was to prefer his accusation, and incur the atrocious sin of ingratitude. The doors of the Bastile are opened to him; he is confronted with his master, who exclaims, "Ah! Péliſſon, is it you? are you my enemy, too?—Alas! I mistook you for my friend!" —The secretary, far from being disconcerted at this exclamation, began to fulfil the task he had undertaken, with all the impudence of the most hardened calumniator; he taxed Fouquet with crimes which were wholly destitute of foundation, and which he hastened to contradict, with the manly firmness of conscious innocence. "That is not true," said he, interrupting Péliſſon, "you are an impostor, a detestable lyar! Can you advance falshoods thus gross, and not blush with shame?"—"Oh," replied Péliſſon, whose countenance betrayed the most violent indignation, "you would not dare to contradict

tradict me with ſo much aſſurance, if you did not know that your papers were burnt.

Theſe laſt words flaſhed conviction on the mind of Fouquet, who immediately perceived the wonderful addreſs of Péliſſon, and the generoſity of his ſoul. He perceived that his ſecretary, firm and unſhaken in his friendſhip, had burned his papers and had conceived the deſign—the only one that could be poſſibly adopted—of becoming his accuſer, in order to gain admittance to his inacceſſible priſon, that he might make him acquainted with the important ſervice he had rendered him. The intendant, aſhamed of his unjuſt ſuſpicions, and anxious to make amends for them, caſt a look on Péliſſon, which gave him to underſtand that he had perfectly underſtood him, and was penetrated with the moſt lively ſenſations of gratitude for his conduct.

The ſecretary, feeling the completeſt ſatisfaction at the ſucceſs of his project, ſtill continued to expoſe himſelf to the ſcorn and indignation of the public. Conſidered as the baſeſt of mankind, he experienced every ſpecies of inſult; while conſcious integrity enſured to him that ſerenity of ſoul, which was regarded as the hardened effrontery of a mind wholly callous to ſhame.

It was not till ſometime after that the truth came to be known. The ſcene then changed. Péliſſon became the object of general admiration, and of enthuſiaſtic eſteem, that bordered on veneration; but he ſtill preſerved the ſame ſerenity of mind, and diſplayed the ſame indifference to merited praiſe, as he had before ſhewn to unmerited cenſure. Whenever his friends expatiated on his unſhaken firmneſs, and extraordinary heroiſm, the worthy ſtoic replied—"That man muſt appear of little conſequence in his own eyes, whoſe moral exiſtence depends merely on the opinion of others! It is our place to fix a juſt value on ourſelves before others attempt to appreciate us. I did but fulfil my duty in ſerving a man to whom I did not chuſe to be an impotent or uſeleſs friend: the title of friend impoſes on thoſe who bear it eſſential obligations, which I have endeavoured to diſcharge; I have given more than my life: I have ſuffered myſelf to be polluted by the imputation of vice and diſhonour; becauſe it was the only means of ſerving the friend I loved. What made me amends for the mean opinion which the public entertained of me?—The good opinion I entertained of myſelf. What paid me amply for the effects of prejudice which was founded in injuſtice. Virtue is but mental fortitude; and I exerted the whole of mine, to be able to brave the opinion of all mankind. You now ſee, there are occaſions which require a man to raiſe himſelf above that *ſolemn* judgment to which every human being muſt generally ſubmit. You muſt permit me, however, to give you one piece of advice. Another time be leſs prompt to decide on the merits of a man who enjoys ſome reputation for probity; and be aſſured, that he can never be on a ſudden converted into the vileſt of rogues. The friend of Fouquet could not act in a manner ſo contrary to his natural diſpoſition.

Philoſophy—adds the relator of this anecdote—will have attained to its higheſt degree of perfection, when it ſhall have enforced the conviction. That virtue is infinitely ſuperior to talents. —By virtue alone can the duties we owe to ſociety, and to ourſelves, be properly diſcharged.

Memoirs of Bernard Gilpin.

BERNARD GILPIN was born in the year 1517, about the middle of the reign of Henry the Eighth. His foreſathers had been ſeated at Kentmire hall, in Weſtmorland, from the time of King John, in whoſe reign this eſtate had been given by a baron of Kendal to Richard Gilpin as a reward for ſervices thought very conſiderable. From this gentleman the eſtate of Kentmire deſcended to the father of Bernard, Edwin Gilpin, who had ſeveral children, of which Bernard was one of the youngeſt; an unhappy circumſtance in that age, which, giving little encouragement to the liberal arts, and leſs to commerce, reſtrained the genius and induſtry of younger brothers. No way, indeed,

indeed, was commonly open to their fortunes but the church or the camp. The inconvenience, however, was leſs to Mr. Gilpin than to others; for, that way was open to which his diſpoſition moſt led him. From his earlieſt youth he was inclined to a contemplative life, thoughtful, reſerved, and ſerious. Perhaps no one ever had a greater ſhare of conſtitutional virtue, or, through every part of life, endeavoured more to improve it. The biſhop of Chicheſter hath preſerved a ſtory of him in his infancy, which will ſhew how early he could diſcern not only the immorality, but the indecorum, of an action.

A begging friar came on a Saturday evening to his father's houſe; where, according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, he was received in a very hoſpitable manner. The plenty ſet before him was a temptation too ſtrong for his virtue; of which, it ſeems, he had not ſufficient to ſave appearances. The next morning, however, he ordered the bell to toll; and, from the pulpit, expreſſed himſelf with great vehemence againſt the debauchery of the times, and particularly againſt drunkenneſs. Bernard Gilpin, who was then a child upon his mother's knee, ſeemed for ſome time exceedingly affected with the friar's diſcourſe, and at length, with the utmoſt indignation, cried out, "He wondered how that man could preach againſt drunkenneſs, when he himſelf had been drunk only the night before."

Inſtances of this kind ſoon diſcovered the ſerioufneſs of his diſpoſition, and gave his parents an early preſage of his future piety.

His firſt years were ſpent at a public ſchool, where, we are told, he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf. From ſchool he was removed to Oxford; and, at the age of ſixteen, was entered upon the foundation at Queen's college. He now determined to apply himſelf to divinity, made the ſcriptures his chief ſtudy, and ſet himſelf with great induſtry upon gaining a thorough knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages. He was very ſoon taken notice of, and looked upon as a young man of good parts and conſiderable learning; he was alſo admired and beloved for a remarkable ſweetneſs in his diſpoſition, and unaffected ſincerity of manners. He took the degree of Maſter of Arts at the uſual time, and, about the ſame time, was elected Fellow; ſoon after which, he removed to Chriſt-church * upon a propoſal made him by cardinal Wolſey's agents, who deſigned that his college ſhould be the means of the reſtoration of learning in England. Into whatever part of popery Gilpin examined, he found great abuſes; the true ſimplicity and ſpirit of Chriſtianity were gone, totally loſt in mere human inventions. But, what he firſt began to object to in the popiſh creed, and was moſt diſguſted at, were indulgences, prayers before images, and diſallowing the public uſe of the ſcriptures. However, Mr. Gilpin took cautious ſteps before he declared himſelf a proteſtant. He continued at Oxford till the 35th year of his age, ſtudiouſly reading divinity; he hitherto rejected the ſolicitations of his friends to leave the univerſity, ſaying, he was not yet enough inſtructed in religion himſelf to be a teacher of it to others.—About this time he ſucceeded (at the earneſt requeſt of his friends) to the vicarage of Norton, in the dioceſe of Durham. His preſentation bears date, November, 1552.

Before he reſided on his vicarage he was appointed to preach before the king at Greenwich. The reigning vice of that age, it ſeems, was avarice; or more properly, rapine. At court every thing was venal. In the room of law and juſtice, groſs bribery and wrong were common; in trade, grievous extortions and frauds. Accordingly, the avarice of the times was the ſubject of Mr. Gilpin's diſcourſe, reſolving, with an honeſt freedom, to cenſure corruption in whatever rank of men he obſerved it. He firſt addreſſed the clergy on their being either pluraliſts or nonreſidents. He then turned to the court. The king being abſent—

N O T E.

* Cardinal Wolſey laid the foundation of Chriſt-church college on the ſite of the priory of St. Frideſwide; but his diſgrace and death hindered him from completing it.

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Having thus freely addreſſed his audience, he concluded his ſermon with an hearty exhortation, "that all would conſider thoſe things, and ſuch as found themſelves faulty would amend their lives."

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Innumerable were the difficulties this good man encountered in thoſe troubleſome times; but, his firm reſolution was doing what good he could, and ſetting himſelf in earneſt to reprove vice publicly and privately, to encourage virtue, and to explain the nature of true religion. Wherever he came, he uſed to viſit all the jails and places of confinement; few in the kingdom having at that time any appointed miniſter. And, by his labours, and affectionate manner of behaving, he is ſaid to have reformed many very abandoned perſons in thoſe places. He would employ his intereſt likewiſe for ſuch criminals whoſe caſes he thought attended with any hard circumſtances; and often procured pardon for them. "To ſhew the eſteem in which he was held by every one:"—By the careleſſneſs of his ſervant, his horſes were one day ſtolen. The news was quickly propagated, and every one expreſſed the higheſt indignation at the fact. The thief was rejoicing over his prize, when, by the report of the country, he found whoſe horſes he had taken. Terrified at what he had done, he inſtantly came trembling back, confeſſed the fact, returned the horſes, and declared he believed the devil would have ſeized him directly had he carried them off knowing them to have been Mr. Gilpin's. The charity of Mr. Gilpin was unbounded. The value of his living was about four hundred pounds a year; which, however conſiderable an income at that time, was yet in appearance very unproportionate to the generous things he did. He never let ſlip an opportunity of doing good. Strangers and travellers found a cheerful reception at his houſe. All were welcome that came; and even their beaſts had ſo much care taken of them, that it was humouroufly ſaid, "if a horſe was turned looſe in any part of the country, it would immediately make its way to the rector of Houghton's."

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theſis, or the love of eccentricity, led to prefer that period,

When wild in woods, the noble ſavage ran.

An election ſo abſurd, merits not a ſerious refutation; every day's experience muſt convince the man of obſervation, that our happineſs depends upon the cultivation of our ſocial duties, upon the nurture of humanity and benevolence, that our crimes are nearly in proportion to the rapture of domeſtic harmony, and that the flagitious deeds which glare upon us with ſo horrid an aſpect, are often the conſequences of indirect deviation from the ſtill ſmall voice of duty and of love. He, who has been accuſtomed to deſpiſe the feelings of the ſon, the huſband, and the friend, will not often be found proof againſt the allurements of intereſt and of vice. He, who (unleſs driven by hunger and deſpair) lifts up his daring arm to arreſt the property or the life of his fellow-creature, never felt thoſe ſoft ſenſations which ariſe from the conſciouſneſs of being beloved; for let no man be called wretched who has this in reſerve, let no man be called poor who has a friend to conſult.

It ſhould, therefore, be a principle early inculcated into the minds of our youth, that to be happy, is to be beloved, and that our enjoyment will be commenſurate to our efforts in relieving the diſtreſs and the miſery of others. Was this the caſe, how much of that wanton and pernicious cruelty would be avoided, as frequently the diſgrace of manhood as of boyiſh years. Were our children taught to nouriſh ſentiments of love and eſteem for thoſe around them, to elicit their affection by each amiable exertion in their power, to viſit and give ſuccour to the ſick and the afflicted, how often would the tear of rapture fill their eyes; how would the ſweet ſenſation dwell upon their hearts, and grow with their increaſing years.

Oh, Charity! our helpleſs nature's pride,
Thou friend to him who knows no friend beſide,
Is there a morning's breath, or the ſweet gale
That ſteals o'er the tir'd pilgrim of the vale,
Cheering with fragrance freſh his weary frame,
Aught like the incenſe of thy holy flame?
Is aught in all the beauties that adorn
The azure heaven, or purple light of morn?
Is aught ſo fair in evening's ling'ring gleam
As from thine eye the meek and penſive beam,
That falls, like ſaddeſt moonlight on the hill,
And diſtant grove, when the wide world is ſtill?

BOWLES.

Society has been aptly compared to a heap of embers, which, when ſeparated, ſoon languiſh, darken, and expire; but, if placed together, glow with a ruddy and intenſe heat, a juſt emblem of the ſtrength, the happineſs, and the ſecurity, derived from the union of mankind. The ſavage, who never knew the bleſſings of combination, and he, who quits ſociety from apathy or miſanthropic ſpleen, are like the ſeparated ember, dark, dead, and uſeleſs; they neither give nor receive any heat, neither love or are beloved. To what acts of heroiſm and virtue, in every age and nation, has not the impetus of affection given riſe? To what gloomy miſery, deſpair, and even ſuicide, has not the deſertion of ſociety led? How often in the buſy haunts of men, are all our nobleſt and gentleſt virtues called forth? And how, in the boſom of the recluſe, do all the ſoft emotions languiſh and grow faint? Not that the ſpeculator is a foe to retirement, he has already confeſſed himſelf its friend, he ſpeaks but of him, who dead to feeling, ſinks into the lap of cheerleſs ſolitude. That many individuals, from a peculiar turn of mind, are calculated to be of more extenſive utility in retirement, than on the active ſtage of life, he is, from his own experience, well convinced. He is alſo perfectly aware that reiterated misfortunes and perfidy, operating upon

upon a warm and ſanguine conſtitution, will often hurry the moſt amiable character into unmitigated ſecluſion: but even in this caſe, as a proof that our affections to ſupport life muſt, however ſmall in degree, be engaged, let it be obſerved that the moſt recluſe have generally had ſome object for their tenderneſs, ſome creature whoſe attention they ſtrove to obtain, whoſe intereſt in their welfare they hope to ſecure; and, as a corroborating inſtance of what has been advanced throughout this paper, I ſhall conclude it with the following anecdote:

A reſpectable character, after having long figured away in the gay world at Paris, was at length compelled to live in an obſcure retreat in that city, the victim of ſevere and unforeſeen misfortunes. He was ſo indigent, that he ſubſiſted only on an allowance from the pariſh. Every week a quantity of bread was ſent to him ſufficient for his ſupport, and yet at length he demanded more. On this the curate ſent for him. He went: "Do you live alone?" ſaid the curate; "With whom, ſir," anſwered the unfortunate man, "is it poſſible I ſhould live? I am wretched; you ſee that I am, ſince I thus ſolicit charity, and am abandoned by all the world." But, ſir, continued the curate, "if you live alone, why do you aſk for more bread than is ſufficient for yourſelf?" The other was quite diſconcerted, and at laſt, with great reluctance, confeſſed that he had a dog. The curate did not drop the ſubject. He deſired him to obſerve, that he was only the diſtributor of the bread that belonged to the poor, and that it was abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould diſpoſe of his dog. "Ah, ſir," exclaimed the poor man, weeping, "and if I ſhould loſe my dog, who is there then to love me?" The good paſtor melting into tears, took his purſe, and giving it to him, "take this, ſir," ſaid he;—this is mine—this I can give."

Deſcription of the Falls of the Rhine at Lauffhen.

THESE falls having become an object of curioſity in conſequence of the death of the late lord Montague, who loſt his life in an attempt to croſs them; we are induced to give the following account of them from Coxe's Travels.

"We rode about a league to the fall of the Rhine at Lauffhen. Our route lay over the hills which form the banks of the river; the environs are picturеſque and agreeable, the river beautifully winding through the vale. Upon our arrival at Lauffhen, a ſmall village in the canton of Zurich, we diſmounted, and, advancing to the edge of the precipice which overhangs the Rhine, we looked down perpendicularly upon the cataract, and ſaw the river tumbling over the ſide of the rock with amazing violence and precipitation. Hence we deſcended till we were ſomewhat below the upper bed of the river, and ſtood cloſe to the fall, ſo that I could almoſt have touched it with my hand. A ſcaffolding is erected in the very ſpray of this tremenduous cataract, and upon the moſt ſublime point of view. The ſea of foam ruſhing down, the continual cloud of ſpray ſcattered to a great diſtance and to a conſiderable height; in ſhort, the magnificence of the whole ſcenery far ſurpaſſed my moſt ſanguine expectations, and exceeds all deſcription. Within about 100 feet of the ſcaffolding two crags riſe in the middle of the fall; the neareſt is perforated by the continual action of the river, and the water forces itſelf through many oblique directions with inexpreſſible fury and a hollow ſound. After having contemplated the awful ſublimity of this wonderful landſcape, we deſcended and croſſed the river, which was extremely agitated. Hitherto I had only viewed the cataract obliquely; but here it opened by degrees, and diſplayed another picture, which I enjoyed at my leiſure as I ſat down on the oppoſite bank. The moſt ſtriking objects were, the caſtle of Lauffhen, erected upon the very edge of the precipice, and projecting over the river; near it, a church and ſome cottages; a clump of cottages cloſe to the fall: in the back ground, rocks planted with trees or tufted with hanging woods; a beautiful little hamlet upon the ſummit

mit ſkirted with trees; the great body of water that ſeemed to ruſh out from the bottom of the rocks; the two crags abovementioned boldly advancing their heads in the midſt of the fall, and in the very point of its ſteepeſt deſcent, their tops ſprinkled with ſhrubs, and dividing the cataract into three principal branches. The colour of the Rhine is extremely beautiful, being of a clear ſea-green; and I could not but remark the fine effect of the tints when blended with the white foam in its deſcent. There is a pleaſing view from an iron-foundery cloſe to the river, which is dammed up in order to prevent its carrying away the works and neighbouring cottages. By means of this dam a ſmall portion of the river is diverted, turns a mill, and forms a little ſilver current gliding down the bare rock, and detached from the main cataract. Below the fall the river widens conſiderably into a more ample baſon: at the fall the breadth ſeemed to be about 300 feet. As to its perpendicular height travellers differ; thoſe who are given to exaggeration reckon it 100 feet; but I ſhould imagine about 50 or 60 feet will be nearer the truth. I ſtood for ſome time upon the brink of the cataract, beheld with admiration, and liſtened in ſilence; then croſſed the river, re-mounted my horſe, and returned to Schauffhauſen. Some writers have aſſerted, that the Rhine precipitates itſelf in one ſheet of water, and, as I before obſerved, from a perpendicular height of 100 feet, In former ages this account might be agreeable to fact, as it is probable that the ſpace between the two banks was once a level rock, and conſiderably higher; that the river has inſenſibly undermined thoſe parts on which it broke with the utmoſt violence; for within the memory the memory of ſeveral inhabitants of this town, a large rock has given way, that has greatly altered the view. Indeed, I am convinced that the perpendicular height of the fall is diminiſhed every year by the continual friction of ſo large and rapid a body of water; and have no doubt but that the two crags, which now riſe in the middle of the river, will in time be undermined and carried away. The Rhine for ſome way before the fall, even near the bridge, daſhes upon a rocky bottom, and renders the navigation impoſſible for any kind of veſſel."

Manner of Hunting the Chamois Goat.

THE Chamois, though a wild animal, is very eaſy made tame and docile. It is to be found only in rocky and mountainous places, and is about the ſize of a domeſtic goat, which it in many reſpects reſembles. It is moſt agreeably lively, and active beyond expreſſion. The hair is ſhort like that of the doe, and of an aſh colour in ſpring: in autumn it is dun, inclining to black; and in winter of a blackiſh brown. This animal is found, in great plenty, on the Mountains of Dauphiny, Piedmont, Savoy, Switzerland, and Germany.

The Chamois has hardly any cry: it has a kind of feeble bleat by which the parent calls its young; but in caſes of danger, and when it is to warn the reſt of the flock, it uſes a hiſſing noiſe, which is heard at a great diſtance: for it is to be obſerved, that this creature is very vigilant, and has an eye remarkably quick and piercing: its ſmallneſs is equally diſtinguiſhing. When it ſees its enemy diſtinctly, it ſtops for a moment, and then, if the perſon is near it, in an inſtant flies off. In the ſame manner, by its ſmell, it can diſcover a man at the diſtance of half a league, and gives the earlieſt notice. Upon any alarm, therefore, or any apprehenſion of danger, the Chamois begins his hiſſing note with ſuch vehemence, that the ſound is re-echoed by the rocks and foreſts. The hiſs continues as long as the time of one reſpiration: in the beginning, it is very ſharp, and deeper towards the concluſion. The animal having, after this firſt alarm, repoſed a moment, again looks round; and, perceiving the propriety of its fears, continues to hiſs by intervals till it has ſpread the alarm to a very great diſtance. During this time, it ſeems in the moſt violent agitation:

it ſtrikes the ground with one fore-foot, and ſometimes with both: it bounds from rock to rock, turns, and looks round, runs to the edge of the precipice, and ſtill perceiving the enemy, flies with all its ſpeed. The hiſſing of the male is much louder and ſharper than that of the female: it is performed through the noſe, and is properly no more than a very ſtrong breath drawn violently through a ſmall aperture.

To hunt the Chamois is a laborious buſineſs, and as difficult as it is laborious. The moſt common method is to ſhoot them from behind the cleſts of the rocks. Some purſue them as they do the ſtag, by placing proper perſons at all the paſſages of a glade or valley, and then ſending in others to rouſe the game. Dogs are uſeleſs in this chaſe, as they rather alarm than overtake. Nor is it without danger even to the men; for it often happens that, when the animal finds itſelf over-preſſed, it drives at the hunter with its head, and frequently tumbles him down an adjoining precipice. The Chamois cannot go upon ice, when ſmooth; but if there are the leaſt inequalities on its ſurface, it then bounds along in ſecurity, and quickly evades purſuit.

Theſe animals are naturally very gentle, and live in ſociety with each other: they are found in flocks of from four to fourſcore, and even an hundred diſperſed upon the crags of the mountains. The large males are ſeen feeding, detached from the reſt; except in rutting-time, when they approach the females, and drive away the young. The time of their coupling is from the beginning of October to the end of November; and they bring forth in March or April. The young keep with the dam for about five months, and ſometimes longer, if they are not ſeparated by the wolves and hunters. It is aſſerted that they live between twenty and thirty years. Their fleſh is good food, and they yield ten or twelve pounds of ſuet which far ſurpaſſes that of the goat in hardneſs and goodneſs.

The Chamois feeds upon the beſt herbage, and chooſes the moſt delicate parts of the flowers, plants, and tender buds. It is not leſs delicate with regard to ſeveral aromatic herbs, which grow upon the ſides of the mountains. It drinks but little whilſt it feeds upon the ſuculent herbage, and chews the cud in the intervals of feeding.

This animal is much admired for the beauty of its eyes, which are round and ſparkling, and mark the warmth of its conſtitution. Its head is furniſhed with two ſmall horns of about half a foot in length, of a beautiful black, riſing from the forehead almoſt between the eyes: theſe, contrary to thoſe on almoſt all other animals, inſtead of going backwards or ſideways, ſtand forward, and lean a little backward at their extremities, ending a very ſhort point. The ears are placed in a very elegant manner, near the horns; and there are two ſtripes of black on each ſide of the face, the reſt being of a whitiſh yellow, which never changes. The horns of the female are ſmaller, and leſs bent.

Theſe animals are ſo much incommoded by heat, that they are not to be found in ſummer, except in the caverns of rocks, amidſt the fragments of unmelted ice, under the ſhade of high ſpreading trees, or of rough and hanging precipices which face the north, and ſhield them from the rays of the ſun. In the morning and evening they go to paſture, but ſeldom during the heat of the day. They run along the rocks with ſeeming eaſe and indifference, and jump from one to another; they cannot therefore be purſued by dogs. Nothing can be more extraordinary than the facility with which they climb and deſcend precipices, which to all other quadrupeds are inacceſſible: they alſo mount or deſcend in an oblique direction, throw themſelves down a rock of thirty feet, and fix with great ſecurity upon ſome excreſcence or fragment, on the ſide of the precipice, which is juſt large enough to place their feet upon; they ſtrike the rock however, in their deſcent, with their feet, three or four times, to ſtop the velocity of their motion; and when they have got upon the baſe below, they at once appear ſecure and fixed.

Letter

Letter written by the late Empreſs Maria Thereſa, to Louis XVIth, on his intended Marriage with her Daughter, Maria Antoinette.

"YOUR intended wife, my dear dauphine, has juſt taken her leave of me. As ſhe has conſtituted all my happineſs, ſo I hope ſhe will add to your's. It was with that view I educated her, having long foreſeen that ſhe was to be the partner of your life and fortunes. I have endeavoured to make her ſenſible of thoſe duties ſhe will owe to you as a wife, and have always recommended to her to ſhew the greateſt attention and aſſiduity to pleaſe you in every thing. Nor have I ceaſed to remind her to put continually in practice the moſt ſolid devotion towards the King of Kings; being fully perſuaded that thoſe who are wanting in their duty to him, can never make their ſubjects happy. Be attentive, therefore, my dear dauphine, to the duties which God requires of you, and to the welfare of the people he has committed to your charge, over whom you may poſſibly reign too ſoon. Reſpect the king your grand-father; your example will induce my daughter to do the ſame. Be always acceſſible to the unfortunate, and ready to relieve and redreſs their grievances. It is impoſſible, if you conduct yourſelf in this manner, you ſhould be unhappy. My daughter, I am ſure, will love you tenderly, becauſe I know the goodneſs of her heart; but the more I anſwer for her love and attention towards you, the more I recommend her to your affection. Adieu, my dear dauphine; may you be happy. I am overcome with tears.——"

The Brother and Siſter.

A GENTLEMAN had two children, the one a daughter that was very plain in her perſon; the other a boy that was a great beauty. As they were at play together; one day, they ſaw their faces in a looking glaſs that ſtood in their mother's chair; upon which the boy ſeeing his beauty was ſo charmed with it, that he extolled it mightily to his ſiſter, who took theſe praiſes of beauty, as ſo many reflections on her diſagreeableneſs. She went to her father, acquainted him with the affair, and made very great complaints of her brother's rudeneſs to her. Upon this, the old prudent gentleman, inſtead of being angry took them upon his knees, and embracing both with the greateſt tenderneſs, gave them this excellent advice. I would have you both look at yourſelves in the glaſs every day; you, my ſon, that you may be reminded never to diſhonour the beauty of your face, by the deformity of your actions; and you, my daughter, that you may take care to hide the defect of beauty in your perſon, by the ſuperior luſtre of a virtuous and amiable conduct.

Account of the firſt Newſ-paper Eſtabliſhed in England. (From Lord Mountmorres's Hiſtory of the Iriſh Parliament, vol. II. p. 123.)

JULY 9, 1662, a very extraordinary queſtion aroſe, about preventing the publication of the debates of the Iriſh Parliament in an Engliſh newſpaper called The Intelligencer; and a letter was written from the Speaker to ſir Edward Nicholas, the Engliſh ſecretary of ſtate, to prevent theſe publications in thoſe diurnals, as they call them. The London Gazette commenced Nov. 7, 1665. It was at firſt called the Oxford Gazette, from its being printed there during a ſeſſion of parliament held there on account of the laſt plague. Antecedent to this period, ſir R. l'Eſtrange publiſhed the firſt daily newſ-paper in England.

From the following paſſage in Tacitus, it appears that ſomewhat like newſpapers were circulated in the Roman ſtate: "Diurna populi Romani, per provincias, per exercitus, curatius leguntur: quam ut non noſcatur, quid Thraſea, fecerit."

In a note of Mr. Murphy's excellent tranſlation of Tacitus he laments that none of theſe diurnals, or Newſ-papers, as he calls them, had been preſerved, as they would caſt great light upon the private life and manners of the Romans.

With

With the long Parliament originated appeals to the people, by accounts of their proceedings. These appeared periodically, from the first of them, called "Diurnal Occurrences of Parliament," Nov. 3, 1641, to the Restoration.

These were somewhat like our Magazines, and they were generally called "Mercuries;" as Mercurius Politicus, Mercurius Rusticus; and one of them, in 1644, appears under the odd title of "Mercurius Fumigosus, or the Smoking Nocturnal.

The number of these publications appears, from a list in an accurate, new, and valuable piece of biography, from 1641 to 1660, to have been 156.

These publications of parliamentary proceedings were interdicted after the Restoration, as appears from a debate in Grey's collection, March 24, 1681; in consequence of which, the votes of the house of commons were first printed by authority of Parliament.

From the first regular paper, the abovementioned public Intelligencer, commencing Aug. 31, 1661, there were to 1688, with the Gazette, which has continued regularly, as at present, from Nov. 7, 1665, 70 papers, some of a short, and others of a longer duration.

The first daily paper, after the Revolution, was called "The Orange Intelligencer;" and thence to 1692 there were 26 news-papers.

From an advertisement in a weekly paper, called "The Athenian Gazette," Feb. 8, 1696, it appears, that the coffee-houses in London had then, exclusive of the votes of parliament, nine news-papers every week; but there seems not to have been in 1696 one daily paper.

In the reign of Queen Anne, there were, in 1709, 18 weekly papers published; of which, however, only one was a daily paper, The London Courant.

In the reign of George I. in 1724, there were published three daily, six weekly, and ten evening papers, three times a-week.

In the late reign there were published of news papers in London, and in all England,

in	1753	7,411,757
in	1760	9,464,790
and in the present reign in	1790	14,035,639
	1791	14,794,153
	1792	15,005,760

In 1792, there were published in London 13 daily, 20 evening and 9 weekly papers. In the country 70; and in Scotland 14 country papers.

Though Venice produced the first Gazette in 1536, it was circulated in manuscript long after the invention of printing to the close of the 16th century, as appears from a collection of these Gazettes in the Magliabechian Library at Florence, according to Mr. Chalmers in his curious and entertaining Life of Ruddiman, p. 114.

Mr. Chalmers observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told that we owe to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, the circulation of the first genuine news-paper, "The English Mercurie," printed during the time of the Spanish armada. The first number, preserved still in the British Museum is marked 50; it is dated the 23d of July, 1588, and contains the following curious article:

"Yesterday the Scotch Ambassador had a private audience of her Majesty, and delivered a letter from the King his master, containing the most cordial assurances of adhering to her Majesty's interests and to those of the Protestant Religion; and the young King said to her Majesty's Minister at his court, that all the favour he expected from the Spaniards, was, the courtesy of Polyphemus to Ulysses, that he should be devoured the last."

These publications were however then, and long after published in the shape of small pamphlets; and so they were called in a tract of one Burton, in 1614 "If any one read now-a-days, it is a playbook or a pamphlet of newes," for so the word was originally spelled.

From 1588 to 1622, and during the pacific reign of James the First, few of these publications appeared: but the 30 years war, and the victories of the great King Gustavus Adolphus, having excited the curiosity of our countrymen,

a weekly paper, called "The Newes of the present Week," was printed by Nathaniel Butter, in 1622 which was continued afterwards in 1626 under another title by Mercurius Britanicus; and they were succeeded by the German Intelligencer in 1630, and the Swedish Intelligencer in 1631; which last was compiled by William Watts, of Caius College, who was a learned man, and who thus gratified the public curiosity with the exploits of the Swedish hero, in a quarto pamphlet.

The great rebellion in 1641 was productive of abundance of those periodical tracts above mentioned, as well as of all those that have been published since the first news-paper that appeared in the present form, the Public Intelligencer, published by Sir Roger L'Estrange, Aug. 31, 1661.

Mr Chalmers subjoins to these curious researches the account of the first paper printed in Scotland, in February 1699, the Edinburgh Gazette, which was accompanied afterwards, in 1705, by the Edinburgh Courant; and, at the period of the Union, Scotland had only three news-papers.

The publication of the Caledonian Mercury, by Ruddiman, April 28, 1720, led this curious and entertaining biographer to this minute and laborious investigation; from which it appears, that England had in 1792, 35 town and 70 country papers; Scotland, 14 news-papers, published at Edinburgh and in the country.

Country Inquisitors.

Parva leves capiunt animos. OVID.

To the Editor.

WHILE every friend to humanity rejoices that the Inquisitions of Spain and Portugal have, according to the best accounts, so far lost their terrors as to exist little more than in name, it must create no small uneasiness in the minds of all considerate persons, to think that an *Inquisition* has for some time been established in various parts of this kingdom, and that it meets with great encouragement. It has spread, indeed, so universally, that I doubt much whether any place, the metropolis only excepted, be entirely free from a numerous gang of tormenting Inquisitors, who harass and vex some of the most quiet and peaceable of his majesty's liege subjects.

Health, and other motives for retirement, have compelled me for some years to take up my residence in a village southwest of Dublin, the peculiar fine air of which was recommended by the faculty, and, truth to say, has done no discredit to their good word; and I should have lived in this place quietly and comfortably had I not very soon been marked out as a devoted victim to the *Inquisitors* of the place, who have never since ceased to torment me and my family with a truly persecuting spirit. No action of our lives, no motion, even the most innocent, escapes the observation and inquisitorial vigilance of these disturbers of domestic peace. I have acquired since I came here a consequence, which if I had been desirous of it, I should have longed for in vain in Town. If I ride out, it furnishes conversation for half a dozen tea-tables; if my wife appears in a new gown, it is published all over the parish, and if I give a dinner, it is canvassed for a week together. I had not been here long before my fortune was ascertained to a penny, a piece of knowledge I never was able myself to acquire; my own and my wife's age have been settled without the help of the parish register; and my daughters' expectations have been arranged in a manner perfectly unknown to me, although I think I may without vanity say, that I ought to have been consulted. —Being, as I have hinted, of a retired turn, both from health and inclination, it was very long before the Inquisitors could learn *who I was*. The servants were *pumped* one by one, but they knew little, as they did not live with me before I came to this neighbourhood. I now experienced that a state of uncertainty is the most favourable that can be conceived for positive assertion. I have passed through as many changes of lot as ever fell to any one man's share. I have been a grocer retired from business, upon the authority of miss Letitia Dupple, a maiden lady, who

who depoſes that ſhe has often bought tea at my ſhop in Dame-Street—I have, upon equally good authority, been a decayed broker, a bailiff turned gentleman, a juſtice of the peace, and a clergyman, who left off preaching the moment he came to his brother's fortune.—Twice I was the couſin of a lord, an eminent dealer in indigo, a tobacco-merchant, and a uſurer, and once I narrowly eſcaped being a bank director, the preſence of one of that body having diſpelled the charm. Foiled at all theſe gueſſes, for none of them kept its ground above a week, I dwindled down to the character of a *private gentleman whom nobody knew*, and that ſituation I believe I at preſent hold in the opinion of nine tenths of the pariſh.

It was a matter of more difficulty yet to aſcertain *what I was worth*, Yet nothing is too difficult to village inquiſitors, and as every one's aſſertion on this ſubject was not eaſy to be refuted I have paſſed from five hundred to five thouſand a year by imperceptible gradations. My preſent value I am not able to aſcertain, but from a whiſper I overheard among ſome ſervants on the outer ſide of my garden paling, I am inclined to think that they have reduced me to about fifteen hundred a year, with a chariot, two ſaddle horſes, a coachman, footman, and three maid ſervants. How long I am to be bleſt with affluence in this proportion, is not for me to ſay. I ſhall endeavour to be content with what I have, and ſhall bear any addition or diminution of my property with calm, philoſophic ſerenity. A few hundreds, more or leſs, make little difference to a man at my time of life, and if a change in my fortune pleaſes the Inquiſitors, they are heartily welcome to make it in *their own way*.

What kind of houſe I kept, was a queſtion of too much importance to be long neglected.—Some aſſerted that as I ſaw little company they could not ſuppoſe my table was of the firſt rate; while others, with profound ſagacity remarked that there were ſome people who ſaw little company, merely that they might indulge themſelves in thoſe luxuries which their niggardly diſpoſition refuſed to others. Some obſerved that I received, they did not know from whom, great preſents of fiſh and game, and it was eaſy to keep a good table upon *gratis* proviſions; while others, penetrated with a ſenſe of generoſity, remarked, that as great quantities of game were ſent from my houſe, 'where the d—l could they be going to?' They all knew that in my predeceſſor's time, the cellar was well ſupplied with the richeſt wines, and the beſt ale, but for their parts they had ſeen no cars landed ſince I came there.—A few, indeed, allowed that three or four pipes of wine came down, but could not conceive what uſe they could be of to ſo ſmall a family *who ſaw nobody*, and very charitably hinted, that perhaps the gentleman meant to deal in that article, and to be ſure the *hamper trade*, would be very productive in that part of the world.

To reſolve difficulties of ſo high importance, the butcher, the baker, the poulterer, and the fruiterer were reſpectively applied to; but to very little purpoſe; the butcher was ſure I killed my own mutton, as I had not above four or five joints in a week from him; the baker offered to ſwear that my cuſtom was not worth having, and the poulterer knew that I bred fowls; as to the fruiterer, he had little to expect as my garden was one of the fineſt in the country.

From what I have ſaid, ſir, you will perceive that the uncomfortable nature of my ſituation ariſes from the ſole cauſe, that my inquiſitorial neighbours without knowing any thing, pretend to know every thing: and I am well aſſured that if I were to anſwer all their interrogatories upon oath, they would ſtill be deſirous to find out ſome part of my conduct on which to exerciſe their powers of invention, that is, conjecture. It is very hard, ſir, that in a free country like this, a man ſhall not have the privilege of living as ſuits beſt his conveniency or his diſpoſition, eſpecially when neither interferes with the privileges or rights of other men.

Curioſity unleſs when exerciſed on ſubjects of real utility, becomes the moſt unpleaſant ſpecies of impertinence, and I wonder that ſo many peo-

ple exerciſe it in fooliſh enquiries after the conduct and manners of their neighbours, becauſe I never knew a perſon of this diſpoſition who did not ſuffer far more from the exerciſe of it, than him or her who happened to be the ſubject of their anxiety, and who, to ſay the truth are generally ignorant of the matter, and fancy that other people are as indifferent to their conduct, as they are to the conduct of other people. You will, therefore, oblige me by inſerting this letter in your next magazine, where I know it will meet the eyes of ſome of my neighbours, and with this aſſurance, that if they will candidly inform me who I am, what I am, and what I ought to be to pleaſe them, I will endeavour as well as I can to comply with their humour; *but*, as at preſent I do not find that any two of them agree in the ſame point concerning me, I muſt continue for ſome time longer to enjoy the freedom which I brought with me when I ſat down in my preſent reſidence. I am, ſir, yours,

INCOGNITO.

Curious Remarks on the probable Cauſes of Longevity.—From Medical Inquiries and Obſervations lately publiſhed by Dr. Ruſh of Philadelphia.

IN treating an account of the ſtate of the body and mind in old age, with ſome remarks on its diſeaſes, and their remedies, the doctor makes the following obſervations:

Moſt of the facts which I ſhall deliver upon this ſubject are the reſult of obſervations made during the laſt five years, upon perſons of both ſexes, who had paſſed the 80th year of their lives. I intended to have given a detail of their names; manner of life; occupations; and other circumſtances of each of them; but, upon a review of my notes, I found ſo great a ſameneſs in the hiſtory of moſt of them, that I deſpaired by detailing them, of anſwering the intention which I have propoſed in the following eſſay. I ſhall, therefore, only deliver the facts and principles which are the reſult of enquiries and obſervations I have made upon this ſubject.

I. I ſhall mention the circumſtances which favour the attainment of longevity:

II. I ſhall mention the phenomena of body and mind which attend it: and,

III. I ſhall enumerate its peculiar diſeaſes, and the remedies which are moſt proper to remove, or moderate them.

The circumſtances which favour longevity, are

1. *Deſcent from long-lived Anceſtors.*

I have not found a ſingle inſtance of a perſon who has lived to be 80 years old, in whom this was not the caſe. In ſome inſtances, I found the deſcent was only from one, but in general it was from both parents. The knowledge of this fact may ſerve, not only to aſſiſt in calculating what are called the chances of lives, but it may be made uſeful to a phyſician. He may learn from it to cheriſh hopes of his patients in chronic, and in ſome acute diſeaſes, in proportion to the capacity of life they have derived from their anceſtors.

2. *Temperance in eating and drinking.*

To this remark I found ſeveral exceptions. I met with one man of 84 years, who had been intemperate in eating; and four or five perſons who had been intemperate in drinking ardent ſpirits. They had all been day-labourers, or had deferred drinking until they began to feel the languor of old age. I did not meet with a ſingle perſon who had not, for the laſt 40 or fifty years of their lives, uſed tea, coffee, and bread and butter twice a day, as part of their diet. I am diſpoſed to believe that thoſe articles of diet do not materially affect the duration of the human life, although they evidently impair the ſtrength of their ſyſtem. The duration of life does not appear to depend ſo much upon the ſtrength of the body, or upon the quantity of its excitability, as upon the exact accommodation of ſtimuli to each of them. A watch ſpring will laſt as long as an anchor, provided the forces which are capable of deſtroying both are in exact ratio to their ſtrength. The uſe of tea and coffee in diet ſeems to be happily ſuited to the change which has taken place in the human body, by ſedentary occu-

occupations, by which means leſs nouriſhments and ſtimulus are required than formerly to ſupport animal life.

3. *The moderate Uſe of the Underſtanding.*

It has long been an eſtabliſhed truth, that literary men (other circumſtances being equal) are longer lived than other people. But it is not neceſſary that the underſtanding ſhould be employed upon philoſophical ſubjects to produce this influence upon human life. Buſineſs, politics, and religion, which are the objects of attention of men of all claſſes, impart a vigour to the underſtanding, which, by being conveyed to every part of the body, tends to produce health and long life.

4. *Equanimity of Temper.*

The violent and irregular actions of the paſſions tend to wear away the ſprings of life.

Perſons who live upon annuities in Europe have been obſerved to be longer lived, in equal circumſtances, than other people. This is probably occaſioned by their being exempted by the certainty of their ſubſiſtence from thoſe fears of want which ſo frequently diſtract the minds, and thereby weaken the bodies of all people. Life rents have been ſuppoſed to have the ſame influence in prolonging life. Perhaps, the deſire of life, in order to enjoy for as long as poſſible that property which cannot be enjoyed a ſecond time by a child or relation, may be another cauſe of the longevity of perſons who live upon certain incomes. It is a fact, that the deſire of life is a very powerful ſtimulus in prolonging it, eſpecially when that deſire is ſupported by hope. This is obvious to phyſicians every day. Deſpair of recovery, is the beginning of death in all diſeaſes.

But obvious and reaſonable as the effects of equanimity of temper are upon human life, there are ſome exceptions in favour of paſſionate men and women having attained to a great age. The morbid ſtimulus of anger in theſe caſes, was probably obviated by leſs degrees or leſs active exerciſes of the underſtanding, or by the defect, or weakneſs of ſome of the other ſtimuli which kept up the motions of life.

5. *Matrimony.*

In the courſe of my enquiries, I met with only one perſon beyond 80 years of age who had never been married. I met with ſeveral women who had bore from ten to twenty children, and ſuckled them all. I met with one woman, a native of Herefordſhire in England, who is now in the 100th year of her age, who bore a child at 60, menſtruated till 80, and frequently ſuckled two of her children (though born in ſucceſſion to each other) at the ſame time. She had paſſed the greateſt part of her life over a waſhing-tub.

I have not found ſedentary employments to prevent long life, where they are not accompanied by intemperance in eating or drinking. This obſervation is not confined to literary men, nor to women only, in whom longevity without much exerciſe of body has been frequently obſerved. I met with one inſtance of a weaver; a ſecond of a ſilverſmith; and a third of a ſhoemaker, among the number of old people, whoſe hiſtories have ſuggeſted thoſe obſervations.

7. I have not found that acute, nor that all chronic diſeaſes ſhorten life. Dr. Franklin had two ſucceſſive vomicas in his lungs before he was forty years of age *. I met with one man beyond eighty who had ſurvived a moſt violent attack of the yellow fever; a ſecond who had had ſeveral of his bones fractured by falls and in frays, and many who had frequently been affected by intermittents. I met with one man

NOTE.

* Dr. Franklin, who died in his 84th year, was deſcended from long lived parents. His father died at 89, and his mother at 87. His father had ſeventeen children by two wives. The doctor informed me that he once ſat down as one of eleven adult ſons and daughters at his father's table. In an excurſion he once made to that part of England from which his family migrated to America, he diſcovered in a great grave yard the tomb-ſtones of ſeveral perſons of his name, who had lived to be very old. Theſe perſons he ſuppoſed to have been his anceſtors.

of

of 86, who had all his life been subject to syncope: another who had been for fifty years occasionally affected with a cough †; and two instances of men who had been affected for forty years with obstinate head-achs ‡. I met with only one person beyond eighty who had ever been affected by a disorder in the stomach; and in him it arose from an occasional rupture. Mr. John Strangeways Hutton, of Philadelphia, who died last year in the 100th year of his age, informed me that he never had puked in his life. This circumstance is the more remarkable as he passed several years at sea when a young man §. These facts may serve to extend our ideas of the importance of a healthful state of the stomach in the animal economy, and thereby to add to our know-

N O T E S.

† This man's only remedy for his cough was the fine powder of dry Indian turnip and honey.

‡ Dr. Thiery says, he did not find the itch, or slight degrees of leprosy, to prevent longevity.

§ The venerable old man, whose history first suggested this remark, was born in New York in the year 1684. His grandfather lived to be 101, but was unable to walk for thirty years before he died, from an excessive quantity of fat. His mother died at 91. His constant drink was water, beer, and cider. He had a fixed dislike to spirits of all kinds. His appetite was good, and he ate plentifully during the last years of his life. He seldom drank any thing between his meals. He was intoxicated but twice in his life, and that was when a boy, and at sea, where he remembered perfectly to have celebrated by a feu-de-joye the birth-day of queen Anne. He was formerly afflicted with the head-ach, and giddiness, but never had a fever, except from the small-pox, in the course of his life. His pulse was slow but regular. He had been twice married. By his first wife he had eight, and by his second, seventeen children. One of them lived to be eighty-three years of age. He was about five feet nine inches in height, of a slender make, and carried an erect head to the last year of his life.

lege in the prognosis of diseases and in the chances of human life.

8. I have not found the loss of teeth to affect the duration of human life so much as might be expected. Edward Drinker, who lived to be one hundred and three years old, lost his teeth thirty years before he died, from drawing the hot smoke of tobacco into his mouth through a short pipe.

Dr. Sayre of New Jersey, to whom I am indebted for several very valuable histories of old persons, mentions one man aged 81, whose teeth began to decay at 16, and another of 90, who lost his teeth thirty years before he saw him. The gums, by becoming hard, perform, in part, the office of teeth. But may not the gastric juice of the stomach, like the tears and urine, become acrid by age, and thereby supply, by a more dissolving power, the defect of mastication from the loss of teeth? Analogies might easily be adduced from several operations of nature that go forward in the animal economy, which render this supposition highly probable.

9. I have not observed baldness, or grey hairs, occurring in early or middle life to prevent old age. In one of the histories furnished me by Dr. Sayre, I find an account of a man of 80, whose hair began to assume a silver colour when he was only eleven years of age.

I shall conclude this head by the following remark——

Notwithstanding there appears in the human body a certain capacity of long life, which seems to dispose of it to preserve its existence in every situation, yet this capacity does not always protect it from premature destruction; for among the old people whom I examined, I scarcely met with one who had not lost brothers or sisters in early and middle life, and who were born under circumstances equally favourable to longevity with themselves.

Memoirs of Hugh Kelly, Esq.

(Concluded from our last, page 46.)

IN the winter of 1768, his first comedy called "False Delicacy," appeared at Drury-lane theatre, and notwithstanding

withstanding many of the performers were still smarting under the lash of his "Thespis," they forgot their injuries upon this occasion, and his *Dramatis Personæ* boasted the first names in the house, such as King, Holland, Mrs. Barry, &c. &c.

The success of this comedy was very considerable; and it is but fair to say, it made its way to public approbation entirely from its own intrinsic merit. Some favourable allusions to the superiority of English over foreign education in the second act, caught John Bull's attention, and from that to the dropping of the curtain, it was almost one unremitted scene of applause.

Kelly's friends anticipated the success of this piece, by ordering an handsome supper at the Globe Tavern on the same night, to receive their little Bayes in all his dramatic splendours. The party consisted of near seventy people, composed of authors, booksellers, and the neighbouring tradesmen, who, from attachment, flattery, or ignorance, poured out one continued stream of adulation; "it was," in their opinion, "the best first comedy ever produced." —"The author was a heaven-born genius, and he was destined by his pen to reclaim the former immoralities of the stage."

For all these, Kelly seemed by his obeisance "to steal all humility from heaven." He thanked them for their flattering opinion of his poor abilities —that he claimed little more than the merit of industry, and that if, by a pursuit in this line, he could obtain a decent livelihood for a deserving wife and a young family, his highest wishes would be completely gratified.

When Cibber tells us, that on the circumstance of his salary being raised in consequence of his merit from fifteen to twenty shillings per week, he compared the state of his own mind to that of Alexander the Great in the moment of his greatest victory, what must the state of our author's mind be under this temporary glow of fame, when he considered that his situation a very few years before, was that of an indigent stay-maker, without friends, and without connections; but that now he could see himself on the high-road to fame and independence, and surrounded by a number of respectable people, proud to own themselves his warmest friends and supporters.

Let not the great and vain sneer at this little instance of self-satisfaction; it is for the same *feel* they are labouring, when they are aspiring after the highest honours and rewards, though they often lose a great part of its purity, from the means they make use of to obtain them.

To speak impartially of the merits of this comedy, we must allow it no inconsiderable share of praise; that though it boasts no originality of character, or no very refined turn of thinking, it exhibits just views of human life, and shews the business of the drama with much pleasantry and effect. This praise we cannot deny to its intrinsic merit; but when we consider it as the first efforts of an indigent young man, and without a regular education, unskilled in the range of character, and destitute of the means of keeping good company, where the manners of the stage are best studied, we must raise the voice of eulogium, and pronounce it a very extraordinary performance.

Kelly was lucky too in some adventitious circumstances. The taste of the times (for what reason we know not, except that great practical vice requires a proportioned share of hypocrisy) was verging fast, at that period, to what was called sentimental comedy. The Belles and Beaux in the boxes not only shrunk from the least equivoque, or strong expression, no matter how tinctured with wit and character, but John Bull, the truant, affected to grow delicate at the same time:—hence all the broad discriminating traits of comic humour were in a great degree neglected, and sentiment alone filled up the mighty void.

This was favourable to our author's talents and opportunities. Little versed in the polite circles of life, and not much experienced in the knowledge of mankind, he drew for his balance principally on the circulating libraries, and by the assistance of his own genius, accom-

commodating to the taſte and temper of the times, he furniſhed a play which then received unbounded applauſe, and which we even now think deſerves a place in the ſtock liſt of any well-regulated theatre.

The profits of this comedy brought the author above ſeven hundred pounds, beſides a degree of fame that was very creditable to his talents. In the ſummer of the year it was brought out it was acted at moſt of the country towns in Great Britain and Ireland. Nor was its reputation confined to theſe dominions, it was tranſlated into ſeveral of the modern languages—into Portuguese at Liſbon, by the command of the marquis of Pombal—and into French at Paris, by the celebrated madame Riccoboni—in both of which places it was received with uncommon ſucceſs.

Poor Goldſmith, who could ſo little endure the Engliſh reputation of "Falſe Delicacy," was ill prepared to enjoy its foreign honours. When he firſt heard of its being tranſlated and played abroad, he would not believe it; but when the fact came out ſo ſtrong as not to be diſcredited, he comforted himſelf by ſaying, "It muſt be done for the purpoſe of exhibiting it at the booths of foreign fairs, for which it was well enough calculated." Goldſmith, however, had a more ſcholar-like revenge a few years afterwards, as he himſelf, in a great degree, knocked down the whole race of *ſentimental writers*, by his comedy of "She ſtoops to Conquer;" a comedy ſo diſtant from the then mode of writing, that in many parts it leaned ſtrongly to farce, but which catching the audience in the *natural ſtate of their minds*, reclaimed them to the ſureſt method of being pleaſed, viz. by *their feelings*.

In the year 1769, Kelly, with a laudable view to the ſecurity of ſome profeſſion which might be a more permanent ſupport to his family, entered himſelf as a member of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, where he became very acceptable to the ſtudents of that ſociety, by his good-humour and converſational talents.—He likewiſe diſtinguiſhed himſelf, during his apprenticeſhip to the law, by a ſpeech in favour of Mr. Stephens, who was at that time well known by writing a pamphlet "On the Impriſonment for Debt," but for ſome reaſon or other was refuſed admittance to the bar, notwithſtanding he had performed all the previous requiſites. Kelly ſpoke upon this ſubject with ſome force, and no inconſiderable degree of elocution, and when he drew towards the concluſion of his ſpeech, thus expreſſed himſelf:

"I have now run over the ſeveral objections which have been ſtated againſt this man's admiſſion to the bar, and do not find one ſtrong enough to warrant a petition to the Honourable the Benchers of this Society for his excluſion. But perhaps his poverty may be the only objection.—If this be his *crime*, I have doubly a fellow-feeling for him, as, I am free to confeſs, few men have been more *criminal* in this line than myſelf—indeed ſo much, that ſhould it be remembered againſt me, I deſpair of ever enjoying the profeſſional honours of the long robe."

In 1770, Kelly brought out his comedy of "A Word to the Wiſe," againſt which a ſtrong party was made on the firſt night of its repreſentation, under an idea that the author was concerned in writing for government. So unjuſt a perſecution we never before were witneſſes to, and we truſt, for the honour of the drama, as well as literature in general, that popular zeal will never riſe ſo high as to condemn any author unheard, whatever may be the turn of his political opinions.

The hiſtory of this little tranſaction is ſomewhat curious. The party determined to damn this piece aſſembled in the pit at an early hour, and long before the beginning of the play "gave dreadful note of preparation," by various practices of their catcalls, &c. &c. On the drawing up of the curtain open hoſtilities commenced, and continued, with very few intervals of peace, till the fourth act, when ſome little hitch ariſing in the developement of the plot, the malcontents began with redoubled fury, and from that to the

the close of the play the performance was little better "than inexplicable dumb-show."

The comedy, most evidently not having a fair trial, was given out for the next night; and though strong opposition was made to this by the avowed enemies of the author, the uninfluenced part of the audience insisted upon their rights, and it was accordingly brought forward, with an intent to be supported by all those who were attached to the real freedom of the press.

The opposition, however, rallied with redoubled forces. They had not only a formidable phalanx in the pit and galleries, but their cause was insinuated into the boxes: and when the play commenced, they shewed such determination to *act* as well as *hiss*, that, after a conflict of several hours, during which most of the peaceable part of the audience left the house, the comedy, by the author's desire, was withdrawn, and a new piece given out for the ensuing night.

Of the many manœuvres practised in the damnation of this piece, two appeared so truly novel, and at the same time so effective, as to deserve notice. The one was a set of *laughers*, a body composed of about a dozen persons planted near the orchestra, who, upon a signal given by their leader, burst out into a horse-laugh of contempt. The other was a set of *yawners* in the middle of the pit, who were about the same number, and under the same discipline. Between these two corps the main enemy was not only much galled, but a number of neutrals drawn in, as it was difficult for such to restrain their risible faculties on so ridiculous and whimsical an occasion.

"All for the best," however, was a proverb which our author felt the benefit of by the timely retraction of his comedy. If we may judge from what could reach our ear the first and second night of its performance, it had little or no dramatic selection or character, and so abounded with common-place sentiment, that, in all probability, he would not have been much a gainer had it been left to its own fate; but, printing it by subscription, he drew the humanity of the public to his side—every uninfluenced person saw the injustice of driving an author from the stage, and wantonly robbing him and his family of the fair produce of his talents. Subscriptions, on this account, became proportionably liberal and extensive, and he cleared no less, on the whole, than the sum of eight hundred pounds, besides the profits of the sale after the general subscription was full.

The fate of "The Word to the Wise" operated as a hint to Kelly on his next dramatic attempt, which was a tragedy, called "Clementina." He knew, by late experience, that if he introduced it to the stage under his own name, the same party who so unjustly damned his "Word to the Wise," would have as little scruple on the present occasion;—he therefore kept it a profound secret, and got it introduced into the green-room of Covent Garden as the first production of a young American clergyman, who had not as yet arrived in England.

His patron, Colman, and a few confidential friends, perhaps knew the contrary, but this was the general report previous to the representation, and under this report "Clementina" came out on the boards of Covent Garden, in the spring of 1771.

From a patient hearing of this piece, we were enabled fully to decide on its merits, which, considering it (as was then supposed the first effort of a young pen) might have some promise of greater perfection, but by no means had any sublime pretensions to "purge the passions by terror and compassion." Mrs. Yates performed the principal character, but though she supported it with her usual talents, and that the rest of the play was as strongly cast as the house would admit, it lingered out its nine nights, and then was heard of no more.

Kelly, it is said, got two hundred pounds for the copy money of this tragedy previous to the publication, on no other stipulation than that of its *running nine nights*. How he contrived to do this it is difficult to assert, except that he privately confessed himself to the purchaser as the author, and that

the former risqued such a sum on the credit of "False Delicacy."

Having managed this business so adroitly, our author seemed determined to keep his name out of view in any piece he should hereafter write for the stage. When he, therefore, produced his next play, which was the comedy of "The School for Wives," he prevailed upon his friend the present justice Addington to stand *father*, which he did in an open and avowed manner.

This comedy, which came out in the year 1774, met with very considerable success, insomuch, that Mr. Addington, after the ninth night, finding that the real author had nothing to fear from the malice of his enemies, wrote him a letter, which appeared in the public papers of that day, recapitulating his reasons for his assumed authorship, and restoring to his friend the well-earned laurels of his labours.

This was turning the tables with some dexterity on his enemies, and 'tis probable they felt it. They vented their spleen a little on the *veracity* of Mr. A———'s conduct, but at the same time they did not consider, it was their original unfair treatment that first suggested this manœuvre, which, though in other cases it might break in upon the *inviolability of truth*, in this instance was an act of friendly defence and interposition.

"The School for Wives," though it might be supposed to be taken from a piece under this title in the French, was the unborrowed production of Kelly's pen. He did not understand the French language well enough to avail himself of it by a spirited translation, and if he did, we believe had too good an opinion of his talents and his facility in writing to try. As it is, we think it a comedy of some merit, both in morals and character;—it possesses none of the deep and nice requisites of the human mind, but it exhibits common foibles in a pleasing dramatic manner, such as the generality of an audience are induced to understand and feel, and from such as they may be supposed to receive both pleasure and improvement.

The same year he brought out an afterpice, called "The Romance of an Hour," wherein he likewise, for a time, concealed his name, and might for ever without the least injury to his reputation, it being upon the whole a very flimsy performance. It, however, worked its way tolerably well, as by tacking it to good first-pieces, and opportune nights, it brought some money both to the author and the theatre.

In 1776, his comedy of "The Man of Reason" came out at the Covent Garden theatre; but notwithstanding the success of our author in two previous comedies, it received its final damnation on the first night. Various causes have been assigned for this. The author and his friends gave out that it was Woodward's misconception of his part that principally promoted it, aided by the malice of those enemies who formerly made head against his dramatic productions;—but the fact was, it was carried down by its own *lead*. Party malice had a good deal subsided by this time, and as far as it appeared by the complexion and conduct of the audience, they gave it a fair and equitable trial.

The plot of this play, as far as we can remember (for it was never printed) turned upon a man who, attempting to do every thing by the rigid rules of reason and abstraction, felt most of his plans counteracted by the customs and habits of the world. How far this may be dramatized in skilful hands, is another question: but it was far above Kelly's grasp;—such a subject required strong views and nice discriminations of character; it likewise required such a selection of incidents as were proper to elucidate that character:—but in all those our author was deficient; he had but one *forte* in dramatic writing, and that was *sentimental dialogue*;—deprive him of that, and you left him very little pretensions indeed.

The disappointment of this comedy stuck so close to our author's heart, both in point of interest as well as fame, that he determined never to write for the stage again. He had been called to the bar about two years before this, and though he had at that time qualified

fied himself very little for the practice of the profession, he resolved now to advert to it as the great object of his pursuit; for this purpose he gave up all his literary engagements (which were very profitable to him) and reserving only to himself the character of barrister, he had now, in a great degree, to begin the world again—to exchange light congenial reading for the severer studies of the law; and what was much more serious to him, to give up what was little short of a certainty, for all the precariousness of a new profession.

Our author's usual prudence here forsook him, and his error should be a warning to others in similar circumstances. Kelly from his editorship, the theatre, and holding in a variety of other respects "the pen of a ready writer," could make little less than one thousand pounds per year (at least in such years as he brought out a new play). Here was a kind of certainty for himself, his wife, and a family of five or six children, and this he *altogether* relinquished for a profession in which neither his natural inclination, his education, or even occasional studies, had fitted him. He did not weigh sufficiently in his own mind the difficulty of beginning any learned profession with success between thirty and forty years of age; nor the many examples which were before his eyes, of barristers properly educated for their profession, with considerable talents and connexions, who were obliged to wait four, five, six, nay sometimes ten years, before any accident drew them forward to any thing like a profitable practice. He should have likewise considered the peculiarity of his own situation, which, in point of fortune, age, and connexions, could not brook such a delay, and that, by this total change, he likewise gave up the established fame of an author of some celebrity, to mingle in the train of the juvenile ambulators of Westminster-hall.

His die, however, was cast, and our barrister now appeared in all the honours of the long-robe at the Old Bailey. This was a court he very properly chose for his *debut*, being, in the first place, principally confined to the knowledge of the crown law, and in the second, as it procured him the patronage of his old friend Mr. Richard Akerman, the late keeper of Newgate, one who (tho'

——————"seldom when
The steeled jailor is the friend of men,")

reversed this character through life, by every act of humanity in his office, and of kindness and good will to his numerous friends and acquaintances; one to whose memory we are happy to pay this just tribute of applause; one who preserved his *integrity* in the midst of vice, and his *manners* from the daily contagion of bad example.

Kelly entered on his new profession with some diffidence: what he wanted in law he made up in language; and as he delivered himself with fluency, and had a good voice, he was heard with some attention. He drew some notice too from another source:—Whether he had observed and reprobated the brow-beating, and sometimes very rude method practised by some. Counsel in the examination of witnesses, or whether he did not feel himself confident enough in knowledge for such a practice, he took up the line of softness and persuasion, and interrogated his witnesses almost with as much good-manners as are generally practised in conversation. This was reprobated by some of his friends, as not the usage of the courts; but Kelly defended his own manner, as being more agreeable to the laws of reason and civility.

He pursued this line for a year or two with unremitted attention; but his profits as a barrister, compared with those of an author, fell considerably short, whilst his expences remained the same:—hence he became in *debt*, and hence he *lost that peace of mind which is unattainable without independence.*

Kelly's income from his profession the last year of his life has been computed by the late Mr. Akerman, who knew it almost to exactness, to be from two to three hundred pounds *per* year.

This, with two hundred *per* year pension, which it is said he enjoyed, ought to have kept him out of debt, particularly as his original habits could not lead him to any extravagance; but he had imprudently, a few years before, set out upon a certain scale of expence, on the accidental profits of some lucky hits, and vanity (though necessity afterwards enjoined it) would not let him retrench.

Unreasonable as this conduct must appear to every man in his cooler moments, it is, however, not so unusual. He must know little of the world who does not calculate for the general force of habits;—but when those habits are the result of vanity and self-indulgence, they stick with incredible adhesion. Some dream on to the last, without wishing to be diverted from the flattering delusion; others see their danger, but hope, in the chapter of accidents, to find relief; whilst others, balancing for some time between the shame of indirectly telling the world they are no longer able to afford living as they did, and the dread of ruin, prefer the former as less painful to their feelings, and thus await the slow but certain minings of poverty and disgrace.

This decrease in our author's fortune, though concealed from the world, was not concealed from himself. He felt the sacrifice he made to vanity, but was now too much effeminated by the habits of indulgence and self-importance to recover; he, therefore, in some respect applied to Bacchus, as the last resource of desponding minds; that officious deceitful friend, who offers his alliance in time of difficulty, for no other purpose but to turn his arms, in the end, against his principal. In short Kelly, in the hours of relaxation, indulged rather too freely in the pleasures of the table, and if he did not find his dose sufficiently strong there, generally carried up a bottle to his bed-chamber, in order to recover that composure which his waking thoughts denied him.

The effects of this, a natural corpulency, and a sedentary life, early brought on by habits of business, induced an abscess in his side about the latter end of January 1777, which he rather neglected in the beginning, till becoming more painful, his physicians, amongst other things, advised the hot-bath, as apprehensive of a mortification. As they were bringing him in a sedan from Newgate-street bagnio after this operation, the writer of this account had the last nod from him, which he gave with his usual complacency and friendship, though he had evidently the hand of death on him at the time. Soon after he arrived at his house in Gough-square he became speechless, and next morning, on the 3d day of February, he died, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

His death having openly declared the derangement of his affairs, his numerous friends exerted themselves very laudably for his family. The right hon. Alderman Harley, very much to his honour, lost not a moment in securing a comfortable annuity for his widow; and Dr. Johnson (whose charity kept pace with his extensive genius) being solicited to write a prologue to our author's comedy of the "Word to the Wise," which his friends thought proper to revive on this occasion, cheerfully undertook it. These, with the publication of his works by subscription, raised some foundation for the support of the widow and five children. But, alas! how vain and perishable are often the wisest and friendliest precautions in human affairs! The widow and four children are long since more amply provided for in another world, whilst the remaining son (if he yet remain, no accounts having been received from him for several years) is now an officer in the East-Indies.

Thus ends the little history of a man who, though destitute of fortune, friends and profession, early connections or a regular education, rose to a respectable situation in life by the mere efforts of his genius, and a well-regulated conduct; and had he lived long enough, and could have altered his late habits (which by the advice of his friends he was exerting himself to accomplish), there was a great probability of his attaining the first legal honours of the city, having many capital friends there,

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and poſſeſſing an attention and complacency of manners that would have always ſecured their attachment.

In his perſon Kelly was below the middle ſize, fair complexion, round face, and though naturally inclined to corpulency, had a paſſion for dreſs not altogether ſo conſiſtent with his figure, ſituation, or underſtanding. In converſation he was pleaſing and facetious, never dogmatizing or contradicting, but evidently diſpoſed to conciliate the good opinion of every one around him. He had the art, too, of adminiſtering to his vanity and ſelf-importance by various little ways, which though ſuperior minds muſt deſpiſe, perhaps ſhould not be altogether over-looked by men riſing in the world. He did this with ſuch dexterity, and under ſuch an air of humility, as ſeldom failed of what he ſought for. For whether he meant to give the impreſſion of a man of great buſineſs, high acquaintance, or great profits in his line of authorſhip, the company generally caught the tone, and ſounded the very note he wiſhed for.

As a huſband and father his conduct was truly exemplary; for though he was in both duties very affectionate, he took a particular pleaſure in giving exterior marks of it, as he was ſeldom or never ſeen in public places without his wife hanging on his arm, ſurrounded by three or four children. He had a vanity in this no doubt, but then it was a vanity produced from a good ſource; it was of a very pardonable kind.

Nor was his attention and benevolence confined to his own family, but took a wider ſpread for his friends and ſociety. To the former his advice and intereſt were never deficient, and to ſuch of the latter as wanted his aſſiſtance, he was ever ready to relieve their diſtreſſes, and this was ſo much the natural reſult of his own feelings, as often to exceed the proper bounds of his income. To poor authors he was particularly liberal, conſtantly promoting ſubſcriptions in their favour, and, as he had a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance, was in general very ſucceſsful. Hearing one day that a man who had abuſed him in the newſpapers was in much diſtreſs, and had a poem to publiſh by ſubſcription, he ſighed, and exclaimed, "God help him—I forgive him—but ſtop—(then pauſing)—tell him to come and dine with me to-morrow, and I'll endeavour to do ſomething for him." The man went, was received very cordially, when Kelly gave him a guinea for his own ſubſcription, and diſpoſed of ſix copies.

To his father, who was in indigent circumſtances in Dublin (notwithſtanding the largeneſs of his own family), he allowed twenty pounds per year, which he regularly remitted to him every quarter, beſides occaſional preſents of uſeful things, and on his father's death continued the ſame kindneſs to his mother. It is with revived emotion that we relate the remaining part of this anecdote. On the firſt account of his death his mother never ſpoke afterwards. The loſs of ſuch a ſon, whoſe fame was, no doubt, the honeſt pride and ſolace of her life, with the ſad, cheerleſs proſpect of bewailing his loſs in poverty and miſery, ſtruck at her vital powers ſo powerfully, that ſhe inſtantly fell into convulſions, and died at the expiration of three days.

As a writer, Kelly's genius muſt be allowed to be extraordinary, conſidering the ſcanty ſupport of his education, and under what preſſure of fortune moſt of his performances were written; and even under theſe diſadvantages, his two comedies of "Falſe Delicacy" and "The School for Wives" are well entitled to the merit of ſtock pieces, and as ſuch we wonder why they are not oftner repreſented.

His reputation as an author was ſo high after the ſucceſs of "Falſe Delicacy," that he may be conſidered as one of the firſt who raiſed the copy-money of plays, which before ſtood at about ſixty pounds, to one hundred, one hundred and twenty, and ſometimes one hundred and fifty; nay, he himſelf is ſaid to have received two hundred pounds for the tragedy of "Clementina." His proſe works were held in equal eſtimation, of which the following inſtance is a proof:

The late Alderman Beckford, when Lord Mayor, happened to ſpeak of Kelly

Kelly rather diſreſpectfully in ſome company, as a Poet and an Iriſhman: the touching upon either character at that time was ſufficient to rouſe our author's feelings, who upon any opportune occaſion had no diſinclination to come before the public. He, therefore, inſtantly ſat down to write Beckford a letter, wherein, with ſome point on the *heinous* charges exhibited againſt him, he rallied that magiſtrate pretty freely. For the copy-money of this letter, (though the whole did not make above a ſheet) he refuſed ſix guineas; and becauſe he could not get ten, publiſhed it in the newſpapers gratis.

In ſhort, Kelly had talents enough to keep his literary fame alive while he himſelf lived, and had his education been better, and fortune eaſier, ſo as to have enabled him to ſelect and poliſh his works, his genius was ſuch as probably might have given his name a niche amongſt the firſt dramatic poets of this country.

Memorable Events of the Year 1793.

January.

3. M. Chauvelin, the French republican ambaſſador, waited on lord Grenville, and declared that the French nation conſidered the alien bill as an infraction of the treaty of 1786.

9. The houſe of lords agreed to prevent the circulation of French paper money in this country, and with the alien bill it paſſed into a law.

The corporation of London offered a bounty for ſeamen.

11. The Iriſh parliament opened.

13. The French reſident at Rome aſſaſſinated.

15. The national convention declare their king guilty of high treaſon againſt the people, by 693 votes out of 745.

16. M. Chauvelin demands to be accredited as miniſter of the French republic in England, which is refuſed.

20. Sentence of death pronounced on the French king in the national convention, by a majority of *five*.

21. The French king guillotined.

22. The militia ordered to be embodied.

Sylva, the Jew, murdered in his own houſe at Chelſea, by his nephew.

23. M. Chauvelin ordered to quit this country.

The French enter Bruſſels.

Pruſſia takes poſſeſſion of Thorn.

25. Memorial delivered by lord Auckland at the Hague to the States-General, reſpecting a common defence againſt France.

27. The court go into mourning for the late king of France.

28. Monſieur, the late French king's brother, publiſhes a declaration as regent of France during the minority of the young king.

29. Lord Loughborough appointed lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

30. M. Le Brun, miniſter of war, informed the convention, that a war with Great-Britain was inevitable.

31. Letters of marque were iſſued from the admiralty againſt the French.

February.

1. Both houſes of parliament, after a long debate, reſolved to ſupport his majeſty to oppoſe the deſigns of France.

France declares war againſt England and Holland.

5. An embargo laid at Oſtend on all Engliſh and Dutch ſhips.

7. An embargo laid on all French ſhips.

9. Preſs Warrants iſſued.

Letters of marque iſſued againſt France.

Spain engages to aſſiſt England.

10. The Pearl, belonging to Plymouth, taken by the French.

The corporation of London addreſs the king, and promiſe to ſupport the war.

18. Mr. Fox's motion, "That it was not for the honour of this country to make war with France," is negatived by 270 to 44.

20. A proclamation iſſued reſpecting paſſports.

25. The guards embark at Greenwich for the continent, under the command

mand of the duke of York. They amounted to 2,428, with tranſports for 200 horſes.

28. The city of Lyons openly declares for Louis XVII.

Maeſtricht inveſted by fifteen thouſand French.

The city of Breda taken by general Dumourier.

The property of emigrants confiſcated by the national convention.

General Miranda defeated by general Clairfayt. The French loſt 2000 men and nine pieces of artillery.

March.

1. The guards arrive ſafe in Holland.

3. The prince of Saxe Cobourg gained a complete victory over the French near Aix-la-Chapelle, having killed 4000 and taken 1500 priſoners, with 20 pieces of cannon, the ammunition waggons, and military cheſt.

6. Lord Barrymore ſhot through the head by a fuſee going off accidentally.

The French repulſed at Williamſtadt and obliged to retreat.

7. France declares war againſt Spain.

8. The Auſtrians took Liege, and Ruremonde taken by the prince of Brunſwick.

13. The ſiege of Williamſtadt raiſed.

14. A grand victory was obtained over Dumourier by the prince of Saxe Cobourg, at Tirlemont. The French loſt 33 pieces of cannon and about 7000 men.

15. Earl Mansfield died.

23. Spain declares war againſt France.

26. Ruſſia acknowledges Monſieur, the late king's brother, as regent.

The empreſs aſſigns reaſons for ſeizing upon Poland.

The king of Pruſſia does the ſame.

29. Dumourier wrote to the national convention to acknowledge the young dauphin king, and to diſſolve itſelf as the only road to the reſtoration of peace.

30. He is declared a traitor to the republic, and commiſſioners ordered to go and arreſt him.

April.

2. Dumourier arreſts the commiſſioners and ſends them under a ſtrong guard to the prince of Cobourg at Mons.

5. Dumourier with a ſmall part of his army go over to the Auſtrians.

6. The French evacuate Antwerp and Mons, and return towards Valenciennes and Liſle.

8. A congreſs held at Antwerp, which reſolved on an active plan of operations againſt France.

M. Egalité, the ci-devant duke of Orleans, was conveyed to the priſon La Conciergerie.

Marat ſent to priſon by the convention, and Egalité confined at Marſeilles.

19. The national convention paſs a bill of rights.

A general faſt.

26. Dunkirk is ſummoned by capt. Clements, and refuſes to ſurrender.

May.

Meſſrs. Ridgeway and Symonds received ſentence of two years impriſonment in Newgate, for publiſhing the Rights of Man.

Battle near Tournay, in which the French were beaten by the Auſtrians and the army under the duke of York.

Dumourier retires to Switzerland.

14. Iſland of Tobago taken from the French.

17. John Froſt, an attorney, tried and convicted of having ſpoken ſeditious words, for which he was ordered ſix months impriſonment in Newgate, and to ſtand in the pillory. He was alſo ſtruck off the roll.

18. The iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon ſurrendered to the Britiſh troops.

22. Valenciennes and Conde regularly inveſted.

23. The allies obtain a complete victory over the French near Valenciennes.

28. A moſt

28. A moſt tempeſtuous debate in the convention, which terminated in another revolution, the Mountain having gained the aſcenſion over the other factions.

June.

2. The Jacobin party defeated in Lyons.

11. A ſubſcription opened for the ſupport of Mr. Fox.

19. Dumourier arrives in London, and is ordered by lord Grenville to depart the Britiſh dominions.

Mr. Fox makes another unſucceſsful attempt in the houſe of commons for a peace with France, and is defeated by a majority of 187 to 47.

21. Parliament prorogued.

23. New declaration of rights adopted by the convention, *alias* the mountain.

July.

8. The dauphin taken away from his mother, and put under the care of a ſans culotte.

9. The French beat from their camp, called Cæſar's Camp, by the Britiſh and Auſtrian troops.

12. Marat aſſaſſinated by Madame Corde.

17. Lord Hood blocked up Toulon.

Accounts received of the loſs of the Winterton Eaſt Indiaman at Madagaſcar, on the 20th of Auguſt, 1792.

Charlotte Corde, who aſſaſſinated Marat, guillotined.

The queen of France removed to the Conciergerie, a common priſon, and her trial ordered.

21. Conde ſurrendered to the Auſtrians.

23. Mayence ſurrenders to the Pruſſians.

24. The French attack the Duke of York's out-poſts between Furnes and the ſea—Gen. Dalton and col. Eld are killed.

25. Cuſtine arreſted by order of the convention and ſent to Paris.

28. Valenciennes ſurrendered to the Duke of York.

General Cuſtine guillotined.

29. The Duke of York retreats from before Dunkirk.

Mr. Muir ſentenced by the juſticiary court of Scotland to be tranſported for 14 years beyond ſea for diſtributing ſeditious writings.

August.

9. Lyons in a ſtate of inſurrection.

10. The ceremony of notifying the acceptance of the new conſtitution by the primary aſſemblies performed with great pomp at Paris.

16. On application of Genet to the preſident of America, he declines interfering in the French complaint againſt Great Britain.

18. The prince of Orange attacks the French poſts near Menin with advantage.

General Lake attacks the enemy at Lincelles, and takes 11 pieces of cannon.

21. Battle at Furnes, in which the Britiſh forces gained conſiderable advantage.

28. Toulon ſurrenders to Lord Hood.

Engagement at Ponte de Ce. Republicans defeated.

September.

1. The French repulſed in making an advance towards Toulon.

5. Battle at Furnes.

7. The French ſally from Dunkirk and the Britiſh troops in repulſing them loſe a conſiderable number of men. Colonel Moncrief is killed.

Lyons ſurrenders to Kellerman.

Marſeilles alſo falls under the power of the republic.

10. The convention decree a new diviſion of the year.

11. La Queſnoy ſurrenders to general Clairfayt.

15. Menin recaptured.

22. The trenches before Maubeuge opened.

29. A dreadful yellow fever, ſimilar to a plague, breaks out at Philadelphia attended with the moſt alarming conſequences.

OCTOBER.

1. A complete victory gained over the French republicans upon the heights of Pharon, near Toulon.

Great riot at Briſtol on account of the toll-gates, and ſeveral people killed.

9. The French prohibit the importation of all Engliſh merchandize.

Lyons taken by the republican army.

All ſubjects of the king of Great Britain reſident in France put under arreſt, and their effects ſealed up.

12. The valuable poſſeſſion of St. Domingo ceded by the inhabitants to the Britiſh forces.

14. The ſtrong lines of Weiſſembourg forced, by the Auſtrian general Wurmſer, and the republicans completely defeated.

15. General Clairfait defeats the republicans at Tirlemont, took 24 pieces of cannon, and killed about 2000 men.

The queen of France publicly executed.

22. A general declaration in France againſt all prieſts.

23. The French carmagnols attack Furnes and Nieuport.

General O'Hara arrives at Toulon.

25. The right wings of the enemy at Wanzenaw completely routed by gen. Wurmſer, with a loſs of 3000 French killed and wounded.

A new calendar propoſed in the French convention, and afterwards adopted.

The grand duke of Tuſcany diſmiſſes the French miniſter, at the requiſition of lord Harvey.

26. The court go into mourning for the late queen of France.

29. His majeſty publiſhes a declaration of the intention of the allied powers combined againſt the republicans of France.

The peaſantry in Germany are armed againſt the carmagnols.

Lord Viſcount Montague drowned in Linſehocke, in Switzerland.

30. The French retire from before Nieuport.

31. Briſſot, once the leading man of Paris, executed by order of the majority of the convention. A number of his accomplices are likewiſe put to death.

NOVEMBER.

Lord George Gordon died in Newgate, after an impriſonment of more than five years.

6. The illuſtrious villain Philip Egalite, formerly duke of Orleans, guillotined at Paris.

12. The wife of the ex-miniſter Roland, and Bailie, formerly mayor of Paris, guillotined.

13. The grand fleet under lord Howe cruizes off Breſt harbour, and falls in with ſix ſhips of the French fleet, who eſcaped from him after a long chace.

15. The garriſon of Fort Louis ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war to general Wurmſer. They amounted to 4000, 112 pieces of artillery were alſo taken.

General Houchard executed.

18. The republicans defeated at Dol by the royaliſts.

19. A number of perſons meet at Edinburgh, and hold a convention. They are taken up by the officers of juſtice and committed to priſon.

23. The ducheſs of Orleans committed to the Luxembourg.

27. The rev. Mr. Winterbottom ſentenced to four years impriſonment, for preaching two ſermons of a ſeditious tendency, and

Daniel Holt, for the ſame period, for publiſhing the Addreſs to the Addreſſers, and the reſolutions of an aſſociation of 1783, for a parliamentary reform.

30. General O'Hara taken priſoner by the French, in an unſucceſsful ſortie from Toulon.

DECEMBER.

8. Madam Du Barre executed.

News received of a dreadful engagement between the Duke of Brunſwick and the French, on the 29th and 30th Nov. and 1ſt and 2d Dec. The latter fled, with the loſs of 15,000 men.

9. News received of several important posts in the French part of the island of St. Domingo having been delivered up to the troops of his Britannic majesty,

10. Dr. Hudson sentenced to two years imprisonment in Newgate, for uttering seditious expressions at the London Coffee-house.

The proprietors and printers of the Morning Chronicle acquitted of a libel. The jury decided upon the law, as well as the fact.

19. Toulon evacuated by the allies, after setting fire to the ships and arsenals.

20. The Turkish ambassador lands at Dover.

Some Memoirs of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq.

[*With an elegant Portrait of that distinguished Gentleman.*]

MR. ROWAN is the son of Gavin Hamilton, of Killieagh in the county of Downe, Esq. (the heir male of that branch of the noble family of Hamilton, which on coming over to Ireland in the reign of king James I. settled in that town, and was created baron Claneboy and earl of Clanbrasil) by Jane the daughter of William Rowan, Esq. who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of colonel Eyre of the county of Galway.

As Mr. Rowan is connected with Ireland both by his mother and his father's side, it may be acceptable to give some account of the Rowan family, more especially as he has taken that name in pursuance of his grandfather's will.

William Rowan, his great grandfather, was very active in the cause of the glorious Revolution; and his share therein, in Ireland, will best appear by the following letter:

Queen Anne's Letter to Thomas Earl of Wharton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

"ANNE R.

"RIGHT trusty and well beloved councellor, we greet you well—whereas our high treasurer of Great Britain hath laid before us your letter, or report of the first instant, on the petition of captain William Rowan, as also the report made to you thereon by the lords justices, and the principal officers of the ordnance of that kingdom, whereby it appears that the petitioner was very serviceable to our late dearest brother and sister King William and Queen Mary at several times, and on several occasions; and that he raised a company of foot in the north of Ireland, by virtue of a commission from our said brother, when Prince of Orange, and armed and subsisted them at his own charge; and in maintaining a pass near Londonderry against the enemy, lost his lieutenant and several of his men, and with the remainder served in Scotland, where he recruited and subsisted them at his own charge, and served as captain, until commanded back to Ireland by the late duke Schomberg, where he continued, and did very good service with his company, until the reduction of that kingdom;—that he afterwards commanded a company of militia, and at his own expence armed and cloathed them; and was, with the said company, ordered from the north of Ireland to Philip's Town, and then did several services, bringing thence from the enemy several cart loads of arms and ammunition to our stores at Athlone, and since hath been active and serviceable in several other instances;—that he was plundered by the Irish army to the value of four hundred pounds, and also lost the like value in houses and goods in the siege of Londonderry: For all which services and losses he never received any pay or recompence.

"Upon the whole matter, you agree in opinion with our said justices and principal officers of our ordnance, that the petitioner is a person deserving our favour, and become an object of our bounty; and in regard to his having (amongst other good services) raised a company of foot, and maintained it at his own expence for several years without any consideration, you have promised, that if we shall be graciously pleased to place him upon the military

establish-

eſtabliſhment of our kingdom of Ireland, for the half pay of a captain of foot, it will be a bounty well beſtowed:—We taking the premiſes into our royal conſideration are pleaſed to agree thereto.

"Our Will and Pleaſure therefore is, and we do hereby authoriſe and require you to iſſue the neceſſary orders and directions, for placing him, the ſaid William Rowan, on the preſent and all future eſtabliſhments of expence in that kingdom, on the head of military liſt at the allowance of half pay of a captain of foot; the ſame to commence from Chriſtmas laſt paſt, and to be paid him or aſſignees during our pleaſure, quarterly in the manner as other the penſions on our ſaid eſtabliſhment are paid and payable:—and this ſhall be as well to you for ſo doing, as to our lieutenant and deputy, and other chief governour or governours there, for the time being, and all others herein concerned a ſufficient warrant.—And ſo we bid you heartily farewel.

"Given at our court at St. James's the 18th of April 1710, in the ninth year of our reign.

"By her majeſty's command,

"GODOLPHIN."

"*Entered at the Signet office, the 20th of April*, 1710.

"Geo. Wooddeſon, *Dep.*"

It was really a pity that captain Rowan's ſervices and loſſes had not been totally omitted in this queen's letter, as by their being inſerted they preſent to the reader a very mean idea of *royal munificence*, nay of *royal juſtice*. The meritorious ſoldier, as a retribution for his loſſes and expences, and as a compenſation for his loyal ſervices for many years *without pay*, was *generouſly* rewarded by *half* pay, and that not even on the half pay liſt, but he was thruſt amongſt ſycophants, paraſites, and (probably) panders, into a *penſion liſt—during pleaſure*. This worthy gentleman did not long enjoy this extraordinary proof of her majeſty's *benevolence*, for he died the Michaelmas following, leaving his ſon William to conſole himſelf for the great diminution of his paternal eſtate, by the comfortable conſideration that it was waſted by a ſtrict adherence to the Revolution, and *loyally* expended, though he was not *royally* rewarded.

This ſon, William Rowan, was early entered into Trinity College, and was one of the firſt two *lay* Fellows therein. Preferring the profitable paths of the law to thoſe fields of glory that had proved ſo ſterile to his gallant father, he was called to the bar, and was one of the king's council; by that profeſſion, and his marriage with Miſs Eyre, (as mentioned above) he acquired eaſe and independence.—His daughter, Miſs Rowan, married Mr. Hamilton, and the fruit of that union was Mr. Archibald Hamilton Rowan.

This gentleman was born in Soho-ſquare, in London, in the year 1751; and having paſſed through Weſtminſter-ſchool, was entered in Queen's College, Cambridge; he was placed there under the tuition of the late Dr. John Jebb, (who had not then thrown off his gown) and there commenced a friendſhip, not yet interrupted, with the reverend, unfortunate, Fyſhe Palmer, whoſe late ſevere proſecution hath been the ſubject of much converſation.

Mr. Rowan early imbibed ſtrong ſentiments of rational liberty, which were confirmed by his connexions and acquaintance, particularly by a clauſe in his grandfather's will, (in which he was made independent by the fortune he bequeathed him, with this remarkable condition, *that he ſhould not come to Ireland until after he was twenty five years old*). The clauſe ran in theſe words: "And whereas I have made the above proviſion for my grandſon, Archibald Hamilton, from perſonal affection, in hopes that he will prove an honeſt, learned, and ſober man, and live *unbribed*, and *unpenſioned*; *loyal* to his *king*, *zealous* for the *rights* of his *country*, and a true *proteſtant*, without *bigotry* to *any* ſect of religion.—"

When Mr. Rowan quitted the college, and was in poſſeſſion of independence, he determined to cultivate his mind by travel; and preferred a voyage to America, (where the bud of Liberty was buſting into full blow)

to making the Grand Tour. He married in 1782, in France, and remained there ſome years before and after his marriage.

In 1784, he came over to Ireland, and ſettled in the county of Down. Mr. Rowan's father (Mr. Hamilton) having been elected to command the Killinick Volunteers, he entered into that corps; but on the death of Robert Blackwood, eſq. (ſon of ſir John Blackwood) he was elected commandant of the Killileagh Volunteers. For ſome time Mr. Rowan heſitated to accept that office, as the union between proteſtants and catholics was not then ſo compleat as he wiſhed, and has ſince been happily effected. But when he found they poſſeſſed equal liberality of ſentiment, he joined that corps on the 4th of October, 1786.

That the principles of thoſe Volunteers were *pure*, *loyal*, and *conſtitutional*, may be juſtly concluded from their *Bond of Union*, which was framed on the above day, by unanimouſly entering into the following reſolutions:

"1. That *every* perſon, infants, inſane perſons, and criminals only excepted, is, of common right, and by the laws of God—*a free man*.

"2. That it is the *privilege* of every *free man* to bear arms in defence of his liberty, and that it is his *duty* to perfect himſelf in the uſe of them.

"3. That we will perſevere in the uſe of thoſe arms which *have* been ſo honourable, and *may* be ſo neceſſary to preſerve the independence of this nation.

"4. That we obſerve with ſorrow, the alarming height to which the diſcontents of the people of this kingdom have ariſen, and that in our opinion public commotions would be moſt effectually ſuppreſſed, and the national liberty beſt ſecured, by remedying the *defective* repreſentation of the people in the houſe of parliament."

Mr. Rowan was one of the deputies from the county of Down to the national convention in 1783; a member of the reform club; took a very active part in the inquiry made into the death of ſome perſons ſhot in Abbey-ſtreet by the military, on account of a riot at a bull-baiting; and in conjunction with Mr. Alderman Exſhaw, he carried on a virtuous proſecution againſt Mrs. Llewellyn and Mr. Edgworth; for which he received addreſſes of thanks from divers corporations. He was admitted into the whig club and the royal Iriſh academy; he became preſident of the ſociety of United Iriſhmen; and as their ſecretary, underwent a proſecution, the trial and effects whereof are too recent in the minds of the public to need repetition here. [*For the proceedings on Mr. Rowan's trial, ſee page* 97.]

Leaf out of a Methodiſt's Book.

March 2. ROSE early—Mixed dried *ſloe-leaves* with all my tea—Nobody in the ſecret but myſelf, therefore a fig for the act of parliament to prevent ſuch abuſes—My conſcience perfectly eaſy upon this matter; although it may deſtroy the health of thoſe who uſe it, or even deprive them of their lives, yet it is encouraging the produce of this iſland—*Sloe-leaves* are untaxed, and what care I for the commiſſioners. Took up a man for *prophane ſwearing* at my own door, carried him before a magiſtrate, convicted him of *ſeven oaths*, and *ſeven curſes*—received half the amount, as being the informer—laid it out in oil-cake to grind with my pepper—ſpices of ſo much ſtrength require to be lowered. Saw an obſcene monoſyllable chalked upon a door as I walked along—rubbed it out—ejaculated the following exclamation——Oh! ye workers of iniquity, ye miniſters of Satan, eternal flames await ye to all eternity. A mutilated wooden-legged ſailor requeſted alms of me—cauſed him to be taken up as a vagrant, for *infeſting* the ſtreets.—*Memorandum*; diſtreſs and poverty deſerve puniſhment. In the evening took my maid to the tabernacle, and afterwards debauched her; I threatened to refuſe her a character, if ſhe would not comply—I boaſt not of my *good works*—well knowing that by *good works*, I cannot be ſaved—but have a *lively*

faith

faith. Bought thirty pounds worth of *bad halfpence*, for twenty guineas!—fifty *per cent.* a very decent profit! Heard a celebrated preacher accuſed of incontinence and avarice; admitted the charge, but denied the turpitude of the accuſation—men without faith muſt trumpet forth the efficacy of *good works*—I hold them in contempt. Found a gin bottle which my wife had ſecretly conveyed behind a trunk, to have recourſe to when the *Spirit* moved her—gave her a ſevere drubbing, and charged her not to deſtroy *her* conſtitution and *my* ſubſtance by tippling—took an opportunity of putting ſome laudanum into the bottle, to procure a good night's reſt—probably ſhe may never wake again, thought I to myſelf—ſo much the better; for a *found* ſleep is truly deſirable—Made a long prayer in favour of the elect.—*Memorandum*; the reſt of mankind muſt all be d——d of courſe—this is a ſettled point—we of the tabernacle ſhall have all the *beſt places above ſtairs*—retired to bed at eleven.

March 3. Roſe about ſix o'clock, found my wife in a moſt comfortable ſtate; attributed it to the good effect of the laudanum—ſhe never woke afterwards—what a comfortable tranſlation to the other world!—*Memorandum*; to affect ſorrow upon this joyful occaſion, and, if poſſible, ſqueeze out a few tears—upon recollection, what a ſtupid dog am I! had I inſured her life at the Inſurance-Office, Crampton-court, I might have procured a few hundreds: but I ſhall take care to be leſs precipitate upon theſe occaſions another time.

On Domeſtic Happineſs.

(With an elegant Engraving.)

THERE is nothing in the world, in my opinion, more capable of deceiving even the moſt diſcerning, than domeſtic happineſs: very often it is the caſe, that thoſe who are accounted by all their friends and acquaintance the moſt happy people in the univerſe, are in reality the moſt wretched—the moſt completely miſerable of mankind. It is therefore wrong indeed in any one entirely to rely upon appearances, which are, alas! too often deceitful. Frequently does the amiable wife daily experience the diſagreeable effects of her huſband's perverſe temper.—What can ſhe do? the world, her acquaintance, her relations—in ſhort, all her connections believe him the beſt and moſt obliging of huſbands.—What a dreadful ſituation is the unfortunate woman involved in! ſhould ſhe complain, all her anſwer is, "She is capricious—ſhe is whimſical—and that every body knows ſhe is bleſt with a good huſband." The wretch, her huſband, finding no one of her friends believes her ſtory, behaves worſe and worſe:—he will not drive her from his houſe, a ſeparate maintenance muſt then be the conſequence.

Thus is the unhappy wife hourly miſerable; her anxiety preys upon her health; and at length ſhe falls a victim to the incredulity of her friends, who will not give themſelves trouble to ſearch farther than appearances.

S——s.

The Temperate Man.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AS an advocate for temperance and ſobriety, permit me to crave your attention to this epiſtle, and to recommend it to a place in your repoſitory. It may perhaps induce others to obſerve my regimen.

Senſible of the bleſſings of temperance, I have hitherto confined myſelf to a mode of living, which I am determined, if poſſible, ſtrictly to adhere to. I riſe at ſeven in the morning, and ſeldom eat or drink any thing worth mentioning, before breakfaſt; except a pint of rum and milk, in which I ſteep a roll and a few biſcuits, that the raw ſpirit may not prey too much upon my ſtomach. With this refreſhment, trifling as it is, habit has taught me to be ſatisfied, till near eight o'clock. Then I take a drop of the right Nantz; a drop indeed, for it ſeldom much exceeds a gill. After that, with my

uſual

uſual ſelf-denial, I paſs almoſt twenty minutes, without taſting a ſingle particle of food or liquid.

My wife, infinitely concerned at my abſtemious mode of living, and fearing I ſhould injure my health with long abſtinence, provides tea, coffee, and chocolate, for me, a little before nine. Urged by her extreme fondneſs, I condeſcend to take a little nouriſhment, juſt to alleviate and ſatisfy the importunate calls of nature. But believe me, Mr. Editor, though I could then eat voraciouſly, I always keep within the bounds of moderation; and ſometimes (reluctantly I acknowlege) riſe from the table when I have eat but a baker's half dozen of diminutive rolls. Whilſt the rolls are buttering, I amuſe myſelf with a few yards of buttered toaſt, preſſed on me by my better half, leſt I ſhould diet myſelf into a conſumption.

I am but a wretched hand at ſlip ſlops; ſeven or eight diſhes of chocolate, twice that number of coffee, and about a quart of tea, I make a tolerable good ſhift with.

I hate your cormorants: from breakfaſt till the hour of twelve, I receive no kind of ſuſtenance, except a dozen or two of tarts, and two or three pounds of collared eels from the paſtry cooks, and now and then a baſon of gravy or turtle ſoup. When noon arrives, as I like to be doing a little, I repair to a tavern, to get a gill of Liſbon, and pick a bit of what is before me. I might make a hearty dinner here, but I have two ſtrong objections: in the firſt place, it would militate againſt my plan of abſtinence: and, in the ſecond, I have too much delicacy to pick the bones of two or three joints, when I pay only for a glaſs of wine. In ſhort, I take only a reliſh, and ſeldom exceed two or three pounds at the utmoſt.

I am juſt going to dine with a friend, therefore you muſt excuſe my finiſhing this letter ſo abruptly. But you ſhall ſpeedily hear again,

From your
Very humble ſervant,
A PIDLER.

Taciturnity.—An Apologue,

Tranſlated from the French of A. Blanchet.

AT Amadan was a celebrated academy, the firſt ſtatute of which ran thus:

The Academicians are to think much, write little, and, if poſſible, ſpeak leſs.

This was called the Silent Academy nor was there a ſage, in Perſia, who was not ambitious of being admitted a member. Zeb, a famous ſage, and author of an excellent little book, intitled *The Gag*, heard, in the diſtant province where he lived, there was a vacancy in the ſilent academy. Immediately he departed for Amadan, and, arriving, preſented himſelf at the door of the hall where the academicians were aſſembled and ſent in the following billet to the preſident:

Zeb, a lover of ſilence, humbly aſks the vacant place:

The billet arrived too late; the vacancy was already ſupplied. The academicians were almoſt in deſpair; they had received, ſomewhat againſt their inclination, a courtier, who had ſome wit and whoſe light and trifling eloquence had become the admiration of all his court-acquaintance; and this learned body was now reduced to the neceſſity of refuſing the ſage Zeb, the ſcourge of bablers, the perfection of wiſdom.

The preſident whoſe duty it was to announce this diſagreeable news to the ſage, ſcarcely could reſolve, nor knew in which manner beſt, to perform his office. After a moment's reflection he ordered a flagon to be filled with water, and ſo full that another drop would have made the water run over. He then deſired them to introduce the candidate.

The Sage appeared with that ſimple and modeſt air which generally accompanies true merit. The preſident roſe, and, without ſpeaking a word pointed, with affliction in his look, to the emblematical flagon ſo exactly full.

The Sage underſtood from thence, the vacancy was ſupplied, but, without relinquiſhing hope, he endeavoured to make them comprehend that a ſupernumerary member might, perhaps, be no detriment to their ſociety. He ſaw on the floor a roſe leaf, picked it up, and with care and delicacy placed it on the ſurface of the water, ſo as not to make it overflow.

All the academicians immediately clapped their hands betokening applauſe, when they beheld this ingenious reply. They did more, they broke through their rules in favour of the ſage Zeb. The regiſter of the academy was preſented him, and they inſcribed his name.—Nothing remained but for him to pronounce, according to cuſtom, a ſingle phraſe of thanks. But this new, and truly ſilent academician, returned thanks without ſpeaking a word.

In the margin of the regiſter he wrote the number one hundred (that of his brethern) then put a cypher before the figures, under which he wrote thus:

0100

Their value is neither more nor leſs.

The preſident, with equal politeneſs and preſence of mind, anſwered the modeſt ſage, by placing the figure 1 before the number 100, and by writing under them thus:

1100

Their value is ten-fold.

Character of the French, German, Italian, Spaniſh and Engliſh Nations.

In their Manners.

THE French man is more than civil; he is courtly.

The German benevolent.

The Italian civil.

The Spaniard diſdainful, and thinks too little of others.

The Engliſhman haughty, and thinks too much of himſelf.

With reſpect to Stature.

The Frenchman is of a good ſize.
The German tall.
The Italian middling.
The Spaniard ſhort.
The Engliſhman portly.

In Apparel.

The Frenchman is an innovator.
The German an imitator.
The Italian ſtingy.
The Spaniard thrifty.
The Engliſhman ſumptuous.

In their Feaſts.

The Frenchman is delicate.
The German is a drunkard.
The Italian ſober.
The Spaniard penurious.
The Engliſhman prodigal.

In their Tempers.

The Frenchman is a ſneerer.
The German affable.
The Italian complaiſant.
The Spaniard grave.
The Engliſhman changeable.

With regard to Beauty.

The Frenchman is handſome.
The German not inferior to him.
The Italian neither handſome nor ugly.
The Spaniard rather ugly than handſome.
The Engliſhman reſembling angels.

In Council.

The Frenchman is not ſlow.
The German more ſlow.
The Italian ſubtle.
The Spaniard cautious.
The Engliſhman reſolute.

In their Writings.

The Frenchman ſpeaks well, writes better.

The

The German writes much.
The Italian with ſolidity.
The Spaniard little and well.
The Engliſhman learnedly.

In Knowledge.

The Frenchman knows ſomething of every thing.
The German is a pedant.
The Italian is learned.
The Spaniard is profound.
The Engliſhman is a philoſopher,

In Religion.

The Frenchman is zealous.
The German religious.
The Italian fond of ceremonies.
The Spaniard tainted with ſuperſtition.
The Engliſhman with bigotry.

In their Undertakings.

The Frenchman is like an eagle.
The German like a boar.
The Italian like a fox.
The Spaniard like an elephant.
The Engliſhman like a lion.

In offices of Friendſhip.

The Frenchman is faithful.
The German good company.
The Italian reſpectful.
The Spaniard ſubmiſſive.
The Engliſhman a ſlave.

In Marriage.

The Frenchman is free.
The German a patron.
The Italian a gaoler.
The Spaniard a tyrant
The Engliſhman a ſervant, and a drudge.

Their Women.

In France they are full of quality and pride.
In Germany œconomiſts and cold.
In Italy priſoners and wicked.
In Spain ſlaves and amorous.
In England queens and libertines.

Their Languages.

Charles V. ſaid that he would ſpeak
French to his friend,
High-Dutch to his horſe,
Italian to his miſtreſs.
Spaniſh to God,
Engliſh to birds.

A Deſcription of a certain Perſonage, commonly called a Gentleman.

THE firſt requiſite for a gentleman is either an independent fortune, a penſion at court, the bar, pulpit, or camp; or a ſubſiſtence procured by ſome of the various dark means implied, when we ſay of any one, "nobody knows how he lives:" every one in theſe capacities arrogating that honorary diſtinction. Your gentleman ſcorns to merit his bread by any uſeful manual occupation; or to acknowledge any as belonging to the fraternity, who does.

By idleneſs your gentleman preſerves his limbs ſupple and delicate, and attains that eaſy careleſs air, that negligent ſwing of the arms, and that graceful ſtep, which are conſidered as eſſentials to gentility. That this is matter of fact is evident, as many a worthy perſon, without theſe accompliſhments, is ſtigmatized by the name of a clown; while with them, many a worthleſs fellow is reſpected as a fine gentleman.

Another needful requiſite is that lofty aſſurance in behaviour, which independence confers, and which others aſſume for that very reaſon.—This, with gay fantaſtic cloaths, attracts regard; and if a few round oaths are judiciouſly interſperſed in converſation, they give more dignity and life to it, and enable a gentleman to talk nonſenſe with a tolerable grace.

A gentleman paſſes his time at horſe-races, theatres, and bagnios, that he may be eſteemed a knowing one, a critic, and a man of gallantry. In brief, a current gentleman is the more completely ſo, the more he is devoted to pleaſure; and the more he ſhews by continually humming the fag ends of tunes, that he is as much above thinking as above doing any thing to a good purpoſe; and the beſt word that any one of the common fry of gentlemen deſerve, is, that he is a worthleſs, it is well if he is a harmleſs animal, too many of them being miſchievous ones.

Affairs

Curious Account of an Elephant.

IN every reſpect the nobleſt quadruped in nature is the Elephant, not leſs remarkable for its ſize, than its docility and underſtanding.

With a very aukward appearance, he poſſeſſes all the ſenſes in great perfection, and is capable of applying them to more uſeful purpoſes than any other animal.—All hiſtorians concur in giving it the character of the moſt ſagacious creature next to man; and naturaliſts have given us uncommon inſtances of its ingenuity. For the following inſtance of its memory and docility, we are indebted to Ralph Leeke, Eſq. Collector of Tipperah, in the diſtrict of Chittagong: and we hope our readers will derive much amuſement from an account as authentic as it is curious.

"Juggutpeearree, a female Elephant, was taken in a Kheddah, with many others, at Tipperah, in the year 1172, B. S. by the preſent Rajagh, Kiſhun Maunick, and given by him ſix months afterwards, to Abdoor Rezah, the Dewan of Shumſhur Gauzee, who had poſſeſſion of the province by a Sunnud from Jaffer Ally Cawn. A force was, in the year 1174, B. S. ſent againſt Abdoor Rezah by the Rajah, when he turned this Elephant, which he had uſed as a Swarry Elephant for near three years, looſe into the jungles.

"In the year 1177, B. S. in the month of Maug, the Rajah took this Elephant again in a Kheddah; and in the month of Byſag, the following year, ſhe broke looſe from her peggeting in a violent ſtorm of wind and rain in the night, and made her ſecond eſcape into the hills. On the 25th of December laſt, ſhe was drove with ſeventy other Elephants, by my people into a Kheddah. On the 26th, I went to ſee the Elephants that were enſnared, when Juggutpeearree was pointed out to me by the Mahotes who recollected her, and particularly by one who had charge of her for a year or two. The Mahotes frequently called out to her by the name of Juggutpeearree, to which ſhe ſeemed to pay ſome attention by immediately looking towards them when ſhe heard it, but did not anſwer to the name in the manner ſhe was known to do when the above-mentioned Mahote had charge of her. She appeared not like the other Elephants, who were conſtantly running about the Kheddah in a rage, but perfectly reconciled to her confinement; nor did ſhe, no doubt from a recollection of what ſhe had twice before ſuffered, from that time to the 13th inſtant, ever come near the Roomee. I had ordered, if ſhe wanted to go into the Roomee, not to let her, that I might be preſent myſelf when ſhe was taken out of the Kheddah; and for this purpoſe, I went, on the 13th inſtant, when there only remained in the Kheddah, Juggutpearree, another large female, and eight young ones belonging to them both. After ſending in the Koomkeys, and ſecuring the large female, I told the Mahotes to call Juggutpeearree. She immediately came to the ſide of the ditch within the encloſure. I then ſent two or three Mahotes into her with a plaintain tree: ſhe came to the Mahotes, and not only took the plantain leaf out of their hands with her trunk, but opened her mouth for them, to put the plantain leaf into it, which they did, ſtroking and careſſing her, and calling her by her name. The Mahotes wanted, at firſt, to tie her legs, by means of the Koomkeys, thinking, as ſhe had been ſo long in the jungles, and had then four young ones about her, that ſhe was not to be truſted; however, I inſiſted, as I ſaw the animal ſo very tame and harmleſs, that they ſhould not attempt to tie her, and told a Mahote to take one of the Koomkeys up to her, and take her by the ear and tell her to lie down. She did not like the Koomkeys coming near her, and went at a diſtance ſeemingly angry; but when the Mahotes called her ſhe came to them immediately and allowed them to ſtroke and careſs her, as before, and a few minutes afterwards admitted the Koomkeys to familiarity with her, when a Mahote from one of the Koomkeys faſtened a ſmall rope round her body, and immediately from the Koomkey jumped upon her back, which, at the inſtant of the man's jumping upon her, ſhe did not ſeem to like; however, was almoſt immediately reconciled to it: another ſmall rope was then faſtened about her neck, for the Mahote to fix his feet in, he went upon her neck, and drove her about the Kheddah in the ſame manner as the other tame Elephants; he then told her to lie down, which ſhe inſtantly did, nor did ſhe riſe till ſhe was told; the Mahote fed her from his ſeat, and gave her his ſtick, which ſhe took from him with her trunk and put it into her mouth, and held it for him; in ſhort, had there been more wild Elephants in the Kheddah to tie, ſhe would have been uſeful for ſecuring them. As ſoon as ſhe came out of the Kheddah I went up to her, took her by the ear, and told her to lie down, a command which ſhe inſtantly obeyed. She was brought to Commilla, the next day, which

is about twelve miles from the Kheddah, and half an hour ago, I had her brought to me and fed her, and without touching her, told her to lie down, which she did immediately; she had four young ones (of her own) with her in the Kheddah, and is now very big with young.

"I have not exaggerated in the least in this account, which three other Gentlemen can vouch for, having been witnesses to every material circumstance I have mentioned.

"*Commilla, Jan.* 15, 1783.

"R. L."

N. B. Juggutpeearree. The name of the Elephant, given to her when she was first taken.

Kheddah. A strong inclosure about five hundred yards in circumference, into which the Elephants are driven; within it is a ditch from six to eight cubits deep, and from ten to twelve cubits wide.

Roomee. A strong narrow passage without the Kheddah, into which the Elephants are enticed singly by food, and there secured: in this close confinement they exert the utmost of their strength till they bruise and almost exhaust themselves.

Koomkey. A tame female Elephant made use of to tie and secure the wild ones.

Mahote. An Elephant driver, who generally rides upon the neck of the animal, and guides him with a pointed iron like a large fish hook.

B. S. Bengal style.

A brief Account of Attempts to discover the Longitude, and the Construction of Time Keepers for that purpose; with the great Accuracy to which these have lately been brought.

THE discovery of the longitude is of such importance to the art of navigation, that many nations have thought proper to offer rewards to the artist or man of science whose genius should enable him to find it. In Portugal, in Spain*, in Holland†, in France ann in England ‡, considerable remunerations have been held out as incitements to the research. Thus many, in various parts of Europe were,

NOTE.

* Philip III. solemnly engaged to give a hundred thousand Spanish crowns to any one that should solve the problem.

† The States-General promised ten thousand florins.

‡ Twenty thousand pounds sterling were offered by Act of Parliament.

prompted to attempt a discovery which, for its importance would sufficiently honour any one that should achieve it; and, indeed, to attempt a matter of so much consequence for preserving the lives of those brave men who expose themselves to every peril of the wind and waves surely merits the esteem and gratitude of society. Of the various endeavours made to attain this desirable end we shall proceed to give a succinct account.

About the beginning of the seventeenth century, different machines and various measures were proposed, all of which proved fruitless. In 1603 William le Nautonmer published a work entitled, "*Métromé trie de l'Aimant*; or, the Art of discovering the Longitude by Means of the Variation of the Needle" This method, however, was not properly his own, but Toussaint Bessard's, of Auge in Normandy, who published it in 1574.

In 1623 Benedetto Scotto published a tract, on the Use and Practice of the Longitude;" *L'Usage et Pratique des Longitudes.* It was presented to the Council of Lewis XIII. but rejected.

In 1634 John Baptist Morin anounced that he had discovered the secret of the longitude; and in consequence, claimed a right to the rewards promised by Spain and Holland. But he conceived it his duty to assure the glory of this discovery to France, his native country, before he asserted this claim. Cardinal Richlieu promised him a recompence proportionate to the importance of his invention, if it proved of as much utility as he pretended; and a Committe was appointed to examine this method he proposed. His way of determining the longitude at sea was by the different situation of the moon with respect to the fixed stars, and was approved by the Committee, with this restriction, however, that the lunar tables at that time were too imperfect not to expose his method to considerable errors. As a reward for what he had done, he received in 1645 a pension of two thousand livres (83l. 6s. 8d.) a-year.

In 1634 also, Peter Herigone published a Course of Mathematics, *Cours de Mathematiques*, at Paris, in which he proposed different methods of finding the longitude but all inferior to Morin's.

Nor must we omit Leonard Duliris, who published a theory of the longitude in 1645 which was criticised by Morin, who found little difficulty in displaying the author's ignorance of mathematics.

In 1668, a German, whose name does not occur to us, invented an *odometer*, or instrument

instrument for measuring a ship's way; and the fame of Louis XIV. as a patron of genius, induced him to present it to that king. A Committee of Academicians was appointed to examine it, and it appears to have had considerable merit, but it was liable to certain objections which the inventor was unable to remove.

About this time or a little earlier, Dr. Hooke and Mr. Huygens made a very great improvement in watch making, by the application of the pendulum spring. Dr. Hooke having a quarrel with the English Ministry, no trial was made of any of his machines, though several were with those of Mr Huygens. In a voyage from the coast of Guinea, in the year 1665, one of them answered extremely well; but it was afterwards found that they were liable to considerable variation from the action of heat and cold, so that they were of little use for determining the longitude.

On the 20th of July 1714, an Act of Parliament was published, by which twenty thousand pounds sterling were promised to any one who should discover a method of finding the longitude at sea to half a degree or ten leagues: fifteen thousand, if within two thirds of a degree; and ten thousand if within a degree, or twenty leagues. At the same time a committee named the board of Longitude, was appointed to ascertain the merit of any claim made to these rewards. It may not be amiss to observe that this Act was framed by Newton.

The same year, Henry Sully, an Englishman, published a small tract on watch making at Vienna; after which he removed to Paris, and, encouraged by Newton, laboured assiduously at the improvement of time-keepers for the discovery of the longitude, but death put a stop to his endeavours. By him was taught the famous Julian Leroy, who afterwards trod in his steps.

In 1726, Mr. John Harrison who was bred under his father a country carpenter, made two clocks, chiefly in wood, to which he applied an escapement and compound pendulum of his own invention. These went so well that for ten years they erred scarcely a second in a month. But as the motion of a pendulum would necessarily be deranged by that of a ship at sea, he set himself to make a watch, which, in a voyage to Lisbon and back again, corrected an error of a degree and a half in the ship's reckoning. This was in 1736. After this he made two others, for the latter of which, in 1745, he received from the Royal Society Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal. With this time-keeper, his son Mr. William Harrison, went to Jamaica in 1761, on board his Majesty's ship Deptford, and it was found to determine the Longitude of Port Royal, in that island, within five seconds of what it had before been ascertained to be by an observation of the transit of Mercury in 1743. It appeared also to have erred but 1′ 54½″ during the whole voyage. This being within the limits prescribed by the act, Mr. Harrison claimed the reward of twenty thousand pounds. Difficulties, however, were started, and some doubts raised, about the manner in which the longitude had been ascertained, both at Jamaica and at Portsmouth. Yet soon after five thousand pounds were advanced him on account; and in 1764, Mr. William Harrison made a voyage with the time keeper to Barbadoes. With him were sent out by the Board proper persons to make observations; and, in consequence of this proof, five thousand pounds more were paid Mr. Harrison, on his discovering the principles of its construction; with a promise of the other ten thousand, as soon as machines constructed by others, on the same principles should be found to answer equally well.

Mr. Harrison having delivered up these three time-keepers to the board, Mr. Kendal was employed to make another, which was sent out with Captain Cook, in his voyage round the world in 1772--1775. This was found to go even better than Mr. Harrison's, never erring quite 14½ seconds in a day. In consequence, Mr. Harrison received the remainder of the reward. A watch has since been constructed by Mr. Arnold, that, in a trial of thirteen months, from February 1779 to February 1780 inclusive, never varied more than 4″ 11 a day, or than 6″ 69 in any two days; but this watch was never at sea; and, indeed, in 1772, Mr. Harrison had made another time keeper, which at the end of a ten weeks' trial, in the King's private observatory at Richmond, had varied only 4½

But a French artist, Lewis Berthond, the nephew of Ferdinand Berthond, formerly celebrated in his art, has lately gone beyond all his predecessors. The first voyage for the trial of marine watches undertaken from France was in 1767, when M. de Courtenvaux fitted out a frigate at his own expence, to prove a time-keeper constructed by Peter Leroy, the son of Julian, whom we have already mentioned; and another voyage was made in 1768 by Mr. Cassini, to ascertain the accuracy of the same watch. In consequence of Mr. Cas-

fini's report, Leroy received a prize from the French Academy, to obtain which his time-piece had been made: though it appeared, that even on land it advanced pretty ſuddenly 11″ or 12″ a-day ſometimes, ſo that it was by no means perfect.

The laſt watch we ſhall have occaſion to mention is that of Mr. Lewis Berthond, which was tried at the obſervatory, by Mr. Nouet, one of the aſtronomers there, who compared it daily, for nine months, with the excellent pendulum conſtructed by Ferdinand Berthond. This pendulum, uſed in the aſtronomical obſervations, is conſidered as a *chef d'œuvre*, and its going has been regularly verified by the ſun and ſtars. Mr. Nouet began his experiments on the 14th of March 1789. At firſt he expoſed it for nineteen days to a temperature of about 9° of Reaumur: he then placed it in a ſtove, where it was kept in a conſtant heat of 25° for a week; from which it was removed for another week to a temperature of 17° 12. During theſe three trials, the mean of the daily variation was not more than a few hundredths of a ſecond, and the greateſt in any one day did not exceed two ſeconds; nor was there any appearance that the change of temperature had influenced in the leaſt the going of the watch. From the 6th of May to the 12th of December the watch was expoſed to the variations of the temperature of the atmoſphere with ſimilar reſults. It may be objected that theſe trials were made on land, but Mr. de Puyſegur has ſince made a voyage with it up the Mediterranean, and has found it no way affected by the motion of the ſhip.

This watch, ſo ſingularly accurate in keeping time, very little exceeds two inches and a quarter in diameter, whilſt Harriſon's laſt time-keeper is about ſix inches.

Character of Samuel Foote, Esq.

SAMUEL FOOTE was a man of genius, a dramatic writer, and a mimic. His paternal fortune, which was more than competent to the wants of a prudent man, was ſoon ſpent, and he had recourſe to thoſe convivial talents and powers of ridicule, for ſupport, which rendered his company generally ſought, and had contributed, in a conſiderable degree, to involve him in pecuniary difficulty. It was frequently obſerved by him, that no man ever knew the proper value of a guinea, till he lived to want one; an obſervation not without truth, but even this experience had not a proper effect on Mr. Foote.

Not being able at firſt to procure a licence for his dramatic entertainments at the Hay-market, he adverti ſed it as a place of reſort for tea-drinking, and drew large audiences. He ſucceſsfully laſhed vicious affectation, ſtrange whim, and perſonal peculiarity, by licentious diſtortion, and broad caricature; while ſelfiſhneſs, and impoſition, diſguiſed in the demure exterior of religion, and pretended ſanctity, were unmaſked, ridiculed, and ſet in the moſt abſurd points of view.

By theſe means he often forced us to join in the laugh of the moment, though we could not help quickly correcting ourſelves for ſuch uncharitable ebullitions of mirth, becauſe they were frequently at the expence of miſfortune, perſonal deformity, friendſhip, and private worth. The gentleman from whom the character of Cadwallader was drawn, is ſaid to have been once his intimate friend: and who can hear without indignation, that thoſe peculiarities, and infirmities which Foote introduced on the ſtage, were obſerved and copied at times devoted to convivial merriment and domeſtic hoſpitality.

This is not the firſt inſtance, in the hiſtory of human vanity, where the feelings of a friend have been violated, for the ſake of ſaying a humorous or a witty thing. It alſo enforces, a ſentiment which has often been repeated, that we ought not to look for the ſoothing balm of laſting friendſhip or uſeful aſſociation among perſons elevated in the regions of power, learning, wit or the arts: exceptions will undoubtedly ſometimes occur, but ambition, like ſenſuality, is ſelfiſh, and not ſcrupulous in its manner of procuring gratification; and he who has attained eminence, will ſacrifice almoſt any thing to ſecure himſelf in the ſtrong holds of ſuperiority.

If Foote exerciſed his buffoonery on the corporal defects of others, he did not ſpare himſelf, with whom, it may be ſaid, he had an undoubted right to take ſuch liberties. He often called himſelf Captain Timbertoe, and where a piece has ſeemed to languiſh and flag, I have ſeen him, by a hobbling walk acroſs the ſtage, accompanied with ſignificant geſture and grimace, ſet the houſe in a roar. He was threatened by a gentleman for *taking him off*: "I uſe you no worſe than myſelf, for," ſaid Foote, "I will *take myſelf off*," and he inſtantly quitted the room.

I ſaid he was a man of genius; his converſation, and his dramatic writings, ſurely authoriſe the aſſertion; but I have ſometimes been inclined to doubt, if I could ſay the ſame of David Garrick, who, by the help

help of an eye which from its anatomical ſtructure touched the ſtrings of the heart, and a happy aſſociation of features which accurately repreſented the paſſions, aſſiſted by habit and experience, acquired excellence in the profeſſion of acting, which is *an imitative and mechanic art*.

The faſcinating art of converſation, the knack of pleaſing in company beyond moſt people, Mr. Garrick eminently poſſeſſed; but the eye of a keen obſerver could not but perceive, "that when he was off the ſtage he was acting." Strenuous effort, and the toil of attention, were palpably evident in the whole of his behaviour: while the amiable fear of giving offence, or exciting reſentment, gave at times ſuch a peculiar degree of reſerve to his manners and utterence, that Foote, whom he dreaded, uſed ſometimes to tell him, he was not perfect in his part.

Many who have enjoyed the pleaſure of Mr. Garrick's company, and an exalted pleaſure it was, have acknowledged the juſtice of this obſervation.

Indeed it were to be wiſhed, that characters which ſtudy rather to pleaſe than ſhine in company were more frequent; we probably might have leſs wit, and leſs noiſy merriment; but that inconvenience would be amply made up by leſs wrangling, and leſs ill blood.

I uſed formerly to divert myſelf with imagining poor Roſcius ſitting in eaſy chit-chat at breakfaſt with Mrs. Garrick, when they expected a large company to dinner at Hampton, and giving her a ſort of cautionary lecture for the day.

"We ſhall have Lord George Germaine, and General Burgoyne: you know, my dear, of courſe you won't ſpeak of Minden or Saratoga; and as we expect Mr. Fox and Mr. Rigby, it would be ridiculous to touch on gaming, or the peculation of public money: as George Selwyn and Monſey promiſed to come, I need not caution you againſt ridiculing people who fabricate ſtale jeſts, and tell naſty ſtories."

If the Manager were living in the preſent day, and to invite a party, I am inclined to think he would not ſpeak of a parliamentary reform, the ſlave trade, or the Iriſh propoſitions, in the hearing of Mr. Pitt: he would be too polite to touch on long ſpeeches, or recantation pamphlets in the preſence of Mr. Burke; nor would he venture to mention toleration, and the mild ſpirit of chriſtianity to Dr. Horſley, or the danger of credulity and implicit faith, to the copious Dr. Prieſtly.

To a man like Garrick, who ſhrunk from, and was alive all over to the fear of giving or ſuffering offence, the company of Foote was irkſome and terrifying; "for, like me will he ſay or do any thing," ſaid George Boedens, whoſe unbounded licentiouſneſs, brutality, profaneneſs, and profligacy, procured him with ſome, the character of a wit and a pleaſant companion, which he attained in certain circles by a ſavage reſolution to ſay whetever came uppermoſt, however incompatible with decency, order, or good ſenſe; it was "running muck" with a vengeance, and merited the ſame treatment, being knocked on the head, or kicked down ſtairs.—— "You did not know that I was behind you, Garrick when you were repeating the ſoliloquy, as you walked up the Haymarket a few days ago," ſaid Foote. Garrick lowered his brow. "Was it from Hamlet or Macbeth?" ſaid one of the company. "I ſhould fancy, by the concluſion," replied Foote, "that it was from an eſſay on compound intereſt; but you ſhall hear it: I was ſtumping gently along behind him, and was going to ſpeak, but hearing him talk to himſelf, I liſtened, and it was as follows: Yes—yes—*I will*—I poſitively *will* leave off making a drudge of myſelf: I have already a ſufficiency for every purpoſe of dignity as well as comfort, and why ſhould I be a ſlave to every impertinent puppy who can throw down his ſhilling? I poſitively will live like a gentleman. He remained in this opinion," continued Foote, "till he got to the corner of Coventry-ſtreet when he met with the ghoſt of a farthing coming out of the ſnuff-ſhop, at which he ſtarted, and it put every generous and noble idea to flight; he ſunk again into the Manager, and marched on to Leiceſter fields full of pounds, ſhillings, and pence, and wholly abſorbed in mortgages, bank-notes, and three per cent. conſols."

There appears very little in this when written, but the whole company were in one convulſive burſt of laughter for five minutes; and Garrick, ſeizing his hat left the room evidently chagrined.

But latterly, Mr. Foote's ſpirits failed him, and he applied to his old reſource the bottle, but in vain: yet even in thoſe temporary flaſhes which this falſe friend affords, I have obſerved intervals of ſilence in his company, which I could account for no otherwiſe than from the fear inſpired by the keenneſs of his ſarcaſm, and the overwhelming tumultuous attack of his humour, which, when exerted, always predominated, and bore down every thing and every body before it.

But a life ſpent in a violation of the moral

ral duties, and whoſe beſt praiſe was, that it provided laughter for the giddy, and indecent merriment for the unthinking, while the good and reaſonable ſighed at his fate; ſuch a life could not be expected to end with comfort or ſubſtantial hope.

In the midſt of company he was latterly obſerved to be often loſt in reveries, whilſt frequent ſighs and a correſponding countenance betrayed a heart ill at eaſe, and he replied to a friend, who congratulating him on having ſettled his annuity buſineſs with Colman, obſerved, that he might now paſs the remainder of his life with tranquility: "I was miſerable before, and "now I am far from being happy."

He died at Dover, on his way to France, from an over-doſe of laudanum, taken either by miſtake or deſign; though, from an authentic relation of the circumſtance by a perſon preſent, I ſtrongly incline to the latter opinion.

Indiſcretion. A Moral Tale.

IT is of uſe to point out the indiſcretions or unwary ſteps, whereby others have fallen into ruin. And happy it is for thoſe who, by ſuch examples, grow wiſe, and from others failings, and conſequent misfortunes, grow cautious.

Miſs Jenny Bradſhaw was one of thoſe figures, which, without being very regular, had that ſomething in her which ſeldom fails to pleaſe and charm. Born with a candid and virtuous heart, each day produced in her all the requiſite qualities for making a huſband happy. The pride, inſpired by high life, praiſes, flattery, and ſtill more the bad examples and wrong conceived maxims of the Lady; her mother, wife to Sir James Bradſhaw, of an opulent fortune in Hampſhire, ſoon corrupted her good diſpoſitions. This Lady reſided always in London during the winter ſeaſon, and with reluctance quitted it even in ſummer, ſo few attractions had rural pleaſures for her, comparatively to the means that facilitated her gratifications in town. She was poſſeſſed with a ſingular mania of believing herſelf a fine wit, and greatly admired for her vaſt erudition. One time ſhe was ſeen to enter the liſts with a band of literati, on political, religious, and metaphyſical diſcuſſions. Mallebranche, Locke, and Newton, were favourite authors with her. Another time ſhe prided in giving her patronage to every young adventurer in authorſhip of any kind; ſhe read all the pamphlets, plays, and poems, they brought her, and in the enthuſiaſm of her heart, conſidered herſelf as the only arbiter of good taſte.

Miſs Jenny aſſiſted aſſiduouſly at the conferences held in her Ladyſhip's apartment. As ſhe grew up, the inclinations of the mother gathered ſtrength in her, but ſucceſs was not anſwerable to her deſires. She had ſome difficulty in expreſſing herſelf. Often, in the midſt of a converſation, ſhe would ſtop ſhort, as bewildered. Forming two or three connected phraſes was to her a painful buſineſs. A natural timidity ſtill added to the embarraſſment of her tongue. Nothing could vex her mamma more than the poor diſplay of her argumentative faculties; ſhe did not ceaſe preaching to her daughter, and in her ſcientific delirium would cite examples to her of ſome Philoſophic Ladies, and many others of the ſex, who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves for their genius in a variety of compoſition. 'How can your frozen imagination, ſaid ſhe, receive no warmth, collect no fire from the reading of the works of ſuch incomparable women? See what glory has crowned them! Will you, by indolent life, add to the number of ordinary women, whoſe ſole talent is to adorn themſelves, and to borrow from art charms which nature has refuſed them, or add to the number of thoſe that waſte their time and ſpirits amidſt the obſcure details of domeſtic occupation. A woman properly is no otherwiſe commendable but by the extent of her wit and genius.'

Such was Lady Bradſhaw's manner of conſtantly lecturing her daughter. She was ignorant how dangerous it is to tamper at procuring too much wit for women. Nature calculated them for pleaſing and not for becoming learned. A forgetfulneſs of the duties annexed to their condition is the fruit of a taſte miſplaced on ſciences. The wanderings of the mind commonly produce thoſe of the heart. A young lady that ſeeks inſtruction, in the view of ſhining as learned, is but too often inſtructed at the expence of her virtue.

Opportunity ſoon favoured the deſigns of her ladyſhip on Miſs Jenny. Mr. Reynolds, a young gentleman of ſome rank, but of depraved morals, ſeemed to her the fitteſt perſon for inſpiring her daughter with a love of the Belles Lettres. This Mr. Reynolds was one of thoſe ſuperficial beings that haunt all our gay towns and places of reſort, yet able only to impoſe on the ſenſeleſs and undiſcerning multitude. He had ſomething of a ſprightly imagination, ſpoke with eaſe and fluency, and

and reaſoned upon every thing without knowing any thing to the bottom. The reading of novels and plays was his principal occupation. He would deſcant on the merit of every actor and actreſs on the ſtage, and, as a perfect connoiſſeur in theatrical matters, would enter into minute details of their juſtneſs or improprieties. He alſo pretended to be an adept in the doctrine of chances at any ſort of game or diverſion. Nothing could be more pleaſing to him than the favourable opinion Lady Bradſhaw entertained of his qualifications. For a long time he had been courting ſome notice from her, and he ſecredly aſpired to the happineſs of being agreeable to Miſs Jenny. He had already made ſome ſucceſsful attempts in that way; but Jenny was a rich heireſs, and he had diſſipated a good part of his patrimony; ſo that he had reaſon to apprehend leſt the inequality of fortune might become an obſtacle to his deſires. How great was his joy and how confident his preſumption, when he ſaw himſelf permitted to give leſſons to his dear Jenny. He profied of every occurrence in them that could be applicable to love, (for his firſt leſſons were out of romances and novels) to make the caſe her's and his own, and more eſpecially, when a ſtrained ſenſibility took place, all the ſighs and raptures of Quixotiſm were adopted. Thus is was that this new Abelard and this new Eloiſa ſpent the moments in amorous parley, which Lady Bradſhaw imagined to be dedicated to ſtudy: 'Mr. Reynolds, ſaid ſhe, I find my daughter has a ſmoother and readier elocution ſince ſhe has been under your tuition; her mind begins to open, and her intellects ſhew a more clear and lively conception.'

Reynolds with many flattering ſpeeches, kept the mother in her fatal deluſion. He ſaw with pleaſure the progreſs his young pupil made in the ſcience of love. Now he tried what effect ſoft and tender poetry might have on her mind. Ovid's Art of Love, and his Epiſtles were not forgot. To theſe ſucceeded ſome ſelect paſſages from Tragedy. The young Lady's imagination became daily more heated. He was careful to dwell longer on the more paſſionate parts, to give Miſs Jenny a due feeling of them; ſhe liſtened to him with avidity, and inſenſibly ſuffered herſelf to be wrought upon to give into all the ſnares of ſeduction. Already they wrote the tendereſt billet-doux to each other. Their interviews and converſations were more frequent, under the ſpecious pretext of acquiring wit, and the more they ſaw each other, the more they loved.

Sir James Bradſhaw a man of rough manners and little or no learning, had, however, wit and ſenſe enough to know his wife's foible. At times he would become boiſterous, and fly out into paſſion againſt her, reproaching her tartly with her ſtrange manner of conducting herſelf and family. He loved ſincerely his children, was ſolicitous for their welfare, and did not look with ſo indifferent an eye as his lady on the prepoſterous education of his daughter. On this account he expreſsly forbade her to receive Reynolds's viſits. This order ſeemed to ſtrike Jenny with conſternation. Love had made too deep a wound in her heart: nothing was capable of affecting her cure.

The impetuous temper of the Baronet, and the melancholy air of Jenny's countenance, were ſoon as preſages to Mr. Reynolds that ſome ſtorm was gathering againſt his happineſs; and what confirmed him in his notions was the cold reception he had from Lady Bradſhaw. She at length began to think that his aſſiduities to her daughter might be attended with very diſagreeable conſequences. Reynolds had grounded his principal hopes on the confidence that blind mother had placed in him; however as an expert man, and verſed in the arts of intrigue, he ſchemed other meaſures to attain his end. He knew how Miſs Jenny's heart was diſpoſed; he was beloved by it, he agreed with her, that it it was beſt to deſiſt from further viſits; but, before ſeparating they concerted the means of keeping up an epiſtolary correſpondence.

Reynolds appeared no more at Lady Bradſhaw's aſſemblies which indeed were now become leſs frequent than before. He wrote pretty often to Jenny, and ſtrove to diſpoſe her inſenſibly to private interviews. He knew by experience that love is irritated by difficulties, and that a young female, once going beyond the bounds of modeſty, runs afterwards of herſelf to the precipice. Miſs Jenny after many reflections, fears, uncertainties, and after having liſtened to, and long ſtruggled againſt the murmurings of virtue, yielded at laſt to her lover's ſolicitations. They ſaw each other as often as opportunities ſerved, by the intervention of a waiting woman, to whom Reynolds, in the diſguiſe of a country farmer, was to perſonate the lover. This ſtratagem ſucceeded from time to time with little or no interruption. In the country Miſs Jenny and her maid uſed to take their evenings-walks by the receſſes of woods, and along the banks of winding ſtreams.

Here

Here, too the induſtrious lover failed not to meet. Nature's gay attire, the melody of birds, the ſweetneſs of the breeze: every thing, in ſhort, painted for Jenny the ſcenes and the language of love. While the maid would ſtep aſide to gather ſome wild flower that catched her eye, the amourous pair would go aſtray and often out of ſight, in their agreeable ſolitude. Reynolds became more paſſionate and fond; Jenny more adventurous and more weak. What will not an enterprizing lover, ſo circumſtanced attempt? Jenny loſt ſight of virtue, and was defeated.

Reynolds applauded himſelf in ſecret for his triumph. His happineſs appeared certain to him. A marriage ſo much to his advantage would repair the diſorders of his fortune, occaſioned by the eccentricities of libertine youth. Jenny, on her ſide ſoon became inconſolable. Her heart was rent, her mind diſtreſſed and repreſſed by all the remorſe that commonly follows illicit pleaſure and the loſs of virtue. She dared not more appear before her mother, and how ſhould ſhe confeſs her fault to her? To what reproaches was ſhe not going toexpoſe herſelf? Her ſituation, however, did not permit her to diſguiſe it longer: each day the indications of her diſhonour were more and more viſible. Encouraged by the ſolicitations of her lover, ſhe went trembling to her mother's apartment, and revealed to her the ſecret, with all the ſhame the acknowledgment of ſo bad an action uſually inſpires. Lady Bradſhaw was highly incenſed, and expelled Jenny her preſence. She diſcovered, but too late, the dangerous illuſion that deceived her. Senſible of all her faults, ſhe haſtened in ſome manner, to repair them by a marriage generally diſliked, and, in the ſequel very unhappy.

Extract from a Royal Grant of Land in Carnata, tranſlated from the Sanſcrit by Sir William Jones. Written on Palmyra leaves, with a ſtylus.

Proſperity attend you!
Adoration to Ganeſa!

STANZAS!

1. Adored be the god Sambhu, onwhom the city of the three worlds reſted in the beginning, as on its main pillar, and whoſe lofty head is adorned with a creſcent, that kiſſes it, reſembling the point of a waving Chamara.

Note. The compariſon is taken from the image of an Indian prince fanned by an officer who ſtands behind him, with the tail of a Chamara, or wild cow, the hairs of which are exquiſitely fine, and of a pale yellow tint, Sambhu is Mahadeva.

2. May the tuſk of that boar whoſe form was aſſumed in ſport by Heri, when the raiſed earth was his gorgeous umbrella, with Hemadri (or the golden mountain) for the ornament of its top, be a ſtaff to keep you ſecure.

Note. Viſhnu in his third incarnation is allegorically repreſented as a boar, the ſymbol of ſtrength ſupporting our globe on his tuſk, which is here comumbrella. The Ch'hatras of rich dian pared to the ſtaff of a Ch'hatra or Inmen have an ornament of gold on their ſummits, called a Calaſa, to which the royal bard who wrote the grant, compares the mountain Sumeru or the North pole.

3. May the luminous body of that God, who though formed like an elephant, was born of Parvati, and is revered even by Heri, propituouſly diſpel the gloom of miſfortune.

Note. The bodies of the Hindu gods are ſuppoſed to be an etherial ſubſtance, reſembling light; and Ganeſa, or the Divine Wiſdom perſoniſied, is repreſented with the head of an elephant. His mother was the daughter of the mountain Himalaya. This couplet is in the ſtyle called Yamaca, where ſome of the words have different meanings, but are applicable in all of them to the reſt of the ſentence: thus Agaja, or mountain-born, may ſignify the Goddeſs Parvati; but it alſo means not a female elephant; and Heri or Viſhnu may be tranſlated a lion, of which elephants are the natural prey.

4. There is a luminary which roſe like freſh butter from the ocean of milk, churned by the gods, and ſcattered the gloom from around it.

Note. After the uſual ſtanzas, called Mangala or Auſpicious, we are preſented with the pedigree of the donor, beginning with the Moon who, in the ſecond incarnation of Viſhnu, was produced from the ſea of milk. A compariſon of the moon to butter, muſt ſeem ridiculous to Europeans, but they ſhould conſider that every thing which the cow produces, is held ſacred by the Hindus, and the ſimile is conſiſtent with the allegory of a milky ocean churned by the deities.

Affairs of France.

(Continued from our Mag. for Dec. laſt.)

ON the 13th of October, after a report made by the committee of public inſtruction, it was decreed that all public and private acts may be paſſed and recorded every day of the year; that the adminiſtrators, tribunals, and public functionaries, ſhall not take vacation or reſt, except on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, or on the laſt day of each decade; and that the committee of legiſlation be charged to make the conſtitutional epochs agree with the calendar.

On the 16th of October, on the report of the committee of public ſafety, the convention decreed, that foreigners, born ſubjects of powers with which the republic is at war, ſhall be impriſoned till the peace; that they ſhall be treated with tenderneſs; that women married to foreigners before the promulgation of this law, ſhall not be compriſed in it, unleſs they ſhould be ſuſpected themſelves, or married to a ſuſpected perſon.

Voulland, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, informed the convention, that the trial of Marie Antoinette had laſted three days; that being found guilty, ſhe had been condemned to death, and had been executed an hour ago.

Immediately after the ſentence was paſſed, the committee, as a meaſure of general ſafety, ordered the two official pleaders, who had been allowed to defend Marie Antoinette, to be taken into cuſtody. It was ſuppoſed, that they might have been entruſted with ſome ſecrets of importance. The committee directed them to be ſent to the Luxembourg, where they were treated with all that attention which was due to them. Their confinement was to expire in twenty-four hours.

The committee deputed ſome of its members to wait on Chaveau and Trouſſon de Coudray, the pleaders, to take their declaration.

Chaveau's declaration was as follows:

"My conference with Marie Antoinette laſted no more than three quarters of an hour, and the converſation was carried on loud enough to be heard by four perſons who were in the room. Antoinette made no declaration to me of importance; ſhe ſpoke only of her trial: in all her queſtions, ſhe diſcovered the deepeſt diſſimulation. The only unguarded phraſe ſhe made uſe of, was the following: 'I fear no one but Manuel.' The ſubſequent trait is a ſufficient proof of her artifice. As ſhe was on her way from the revolutionary tribunal, to the Conciergerie, after her firſt examination, ſhe aſked me if I did not think that ſhe infuſed too much dignity into her replies? I put the queſtion to you in conſequence of hearing a woman ſay to her companion, 'obſerve how proud ſhe is.'"

Trouſſon's declaration was as follows:

"Marie Antoinette confided nothing of importance to me. She only gave me two pieces of gold and a lock of her hair, which ſhe requeſted of me to ſend to a woman of the name of Piorris, who lives at Lyvry, with the female citizen La Porte; Piorris, ſhe ſaid, was her particular friend."

Voulland concluded his report from the committee of general ſafety, by propoſing that Chaveau and Trouſſon de Coudray ſhould be ſet at liberty, and that it ſhould be declared that they had done nothing in the courſe of their defence of Marie Antoinette to merit cenſure.

On the 21ſt of October, the popular ſociety of St. Denis brought the rich and valuable caſes which contained the hearts of the deceaſed kings. It announced that it would equip a troop at its own expence; and that any Jacobin cavalry would be much better than that of the Hulans of the deſpots. The convention decreed, that the town of St. Denis ſhall henceforth be called Franciade.

A member demanded the proſcription of the kings of hearts, diamonds, clubs, and ſpades, of their queens, and their whole pack; requeſting that there might be ſubſtituted for them, figures emblematical of the reign of liberty. To this Chabot anſwered: "You will never ſucceed in correcting the immorality of gameſters. I demand that the above requeſt be referred to the committee of public ſafety, which, after a mature examination, will adviſe you to paſs to the order of the day." Leonard Bourdon added: "The decree which proſcribed all feudal and royal ſigns, has neceſſarily proſcribed cards, which repreſent kings and queens. The municipalities ought to enforce this law. I move for the order of the day, on account of the pre-exiſting decree." This was adopted.

A ſevere decree was then paſſed againſt the prieſts, by one article of which all are to be tranſported, who have not taken the oath preſcribed by the 39th article of the decree of the 24th of July 1790, and regulated by the 21ſt and 28th article of the decree of the 30th of the ſame month, and by the 2d article of the law, 27th of November of the ſame year, or thoſe having retracted, even if they had taken the oath ſince their recantation. And all prieſts thus ſubject to tranſportation, if found at large after a certain period, are ſubject to the penalty of death. By the 12th article, the prieſts who have taken the oath preſcribed by the laws of the 24th of July and the 27th of November 1790, and that of liberty and equality in the time determined, and who are accuſed of inciviſm, ſhall be embarked without delay, and tranſported to the weſtern coaſt of Africa, from the 23d to the 28th degree. By the 13th article, the denunciation of inciviſm ſhall be made by ſix citizens of the canton, and judged by the directory of the department on advice of the diſtrict. And by the 19th, any citizen concealing a prieſt ſubject to tranſportation ſhall incur the ſame puniſhment.

Commiſſioners from the department of Allier announced, that this department was completely regenerated; that to religious feaſts have ſucceeded civil feaſts terminated by banquets; that the biſhop of Moulins, inſtead of his croſs and mitre, makes uſe of a pike and a red cap, in the exerciſe of his paſtoral functions; that over the gates of the burial grounds is the following inſcription—

ſcription—"Death is an eternal ſleep" The people ſay, that if the fall of kings found republics, that of prieſts can alone ſecure liberty: that a revolutionary army exacts money from the rich to ſupport the families of the defenders of their country. Theſe commiſſioners depoſited upon the deſk, a golden croſs, weighing ten marks, ſet with diamonds, and 46 marks of ſilver. They were admitted to the honours of the ſitting.

On the 25th of October, Fabre d'Eglantine made a report upon the names to be introduced into the new calendar. This was followed by a plan, which the convention adopted with ſome modifications; of which this is the ſubſtance: the three autumnal months are to be called—Vindemaire, Brumaire, Fremaire; the winter months—Nivos, Pluvios, Ventos; and ſpring months—Germinal, Floreal, Priairial; and the ſummer months—Meſſidor, Herbidor, Fructidor: the days of each decade are—Primedi, Duodi, Tridi, Quatridi, Quintidi, Sextidi, Septidi, Octidi, Nonodi, Decadi: the five days lately called complementary, are to be called the Sans Culotides, and are to be dedicated to feſtivals of Virtue, Genius, Labour, Opinion, and Rewards! The word DECADE ſignifies ten days. The French divide their months into three parts; of courſe there are three decades in a month, and the above are the names of the days.

On the 27th, a letter was received from the commiſſioners of the convention at Breſt, which marks a more than ordinary degree of ferocity in the people. It was as follows: "The news of the puniſhment of the late queen has filled every heart with the moſt lively joy." On this intelligence, the popular aſſembly met; an unanimous ſhout was heard of Vive la republic. The intelligence was received in the playhouſe with enthuſiaſm. All the ſhips in the harbour received a general invitation to celebrate it by a diſcharge of 25 guns.

On the 31ſt of October, Briſſot and 20 other deputies, ſuffered under the axe of the guillotine. The following is the official report publiſhed by order of the revolutionary tribunal on this head: The tribunal, on the declaration of the jury, ſtating that, "Briſſot, Verginaud, Genſonne, Duprat, Valaze, Lehardi, Ducos, Boyer Fonfrede, Boileau, Gardien, Duchatel, Sillery, Fauchet, Duperiet, La Source, Carra, Beauvau, Mainvelle, Antiboul, Viget, and Lacaze, are the authors or accomplices in a conſpiracy which has exiſted againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the republic, againſt the liberty and ſafety of the French people, condemns the abovementioned perſons to death; declares their effects confiſcated for the uſe of the republic, and orders that the ſentence be executed in the Place de la Revolution, and that it be printed and diſtributed throughout the republic."

Valaze, one of the condemned, ſtabbed himſelf after he had heard his ſentence. The tribunal ordered, that the body of the ſuicide be brought to the Place de la Revolution, that it may be buried with the other condemned deputies, in the ſame place.

The execution took place between eleven and twelve, on Friday, November 1ſt. Duchatel, Ducos, Boyer Fonfrede, and Lehardi, were particularly diſtinguiſhed by their firm and intrepid behaviour. Even while under the axe, they exclaimed Vive la republique! Briſſot was ſilent. Sillery bowed low to the people, and had a confeſſor. The prelate Fauchet diſcourſed very ſeriouſly with his confeſſor. Carra appeared indifferent, ſaid little, and looked contemptuouſly. La Source, who was formerly a miniſter of the proteſtant church, expreſſed much penitence. Of the conduct of the reſt, no particulars are mentioned. In ſhort, the whole time required to cut off the heads of theſe criminals was only thirty-ſeven minutes!

Thus periſhed, through the influence of that convention that aboliſhed royalty, the very men who ſtood the foremoſt in the work of eſtabliſhing republicaniſm on its ruins, and who were, at the time, the moſt inveterate enemies of the king whom they have ſo ſoon followed to the ſcaffold.

In the convention, on the 1ſt of November, ſome citizens of the department of Nievre came to preſent the fruits of their ſearch in that department. The delivered 17 trunks filled with gold, ſilver, money, and plate, amounting to ſeveral millions. Three of theſe citizens carried croſſes of ſilver; a fourth, a ſun of gold, ſurmounted by the cap of liberty; and a fifth, a ducal crown of ſilver gilt. The crown was ordered to be trodden under foot by the uſhers; a ceremony which was performed amid the ſhouts of Vive la republique! and the whole was ordered to the mint.

On the 5th of November, Lequinio and Laignelot, repreſentatives of the people at Rochefort, wrote, that eight conſtitutional prieſts, and a proteſtant miniſter, had abjured their errors in the temple of truth, CI-DEVANT the pariſh church, and had promiſed to teach nothing but ſound morality, and the hatred of all political and religious tyranny. They confirmed their oath by burning their letters of ordination. There is to be in future in this town but one church; and a copy of the Rights of Man, and the conſtitutional act is depoſited in the tabernacle.

On the 6th of November, the popular ſociety of Mennecy, in the diſtrict of Corbeuil, offered all the ornaments of their church, and declared that they did not want any rector. They wiſhed that the parſonage-houſe ſhould be ſold, and that the church ſhould be converted into a place of aſſembly for the popular ſociety, in which the buſts of Marat and Le Pelletier ſhould be ſubſtituted for the ſtatues of St. Peter and St. Denis. The convention paſſed to the order of the day.

A deputation from the popular ſocieties of Verſailles, was admitted to the bar. They informed the convention that the biſhop of the department of Seine and Oiſe was dead. "Will you legiſlators ſuffer his biſhopric to be filled? Will you, who have deſtroyed the throne, preſerve the pontifical canopy? Will you cheriſh the crozier? The citizen and the legiſlator ſhould acknowledge no other worſhip, but that of Liberty—no other altars but thoſe of the republic—no other prieſts but the magiſtrates.

Legiſlators

Legiſlators, imitate the Jews, deſcend from the mountain, break the golden calf to pieces, and let the ark of the conſtitution be the only idol of the French.' Ordered to be inſerted in the bulletin.

This day, Philippe Egalité, heretofore duke of Orleans (who voted for the death of his ſovereign and near relation) was tried before the revolutionary tribunal, condemned, and, in three hours after the ſentence, guillotined in the Place de la Revolution. In his way to the place of execution, he regarded the populace with the utmoſt firmneſs, but in paſſing the Place d'Egalité, where ſtood his heretofore palace, he appeared much affected, and continued ſo till he loſt ſight of it. He was accompanied by Couſtard, the deputy, and three other criminals. He ſpoke not a word all the way, and on his arrival at the ſcaffold aſcended it the firſt, and laid his hand on the block with a firmneſs and courage, which, from a man whoſe cowardice was known to all Europe, was aſtoniſhing. All the eſtates of this criminal prince will go to ſwell the income of this new republic. His rental, before the corruption, he was obliged to practiſe during the revolution, plunged him deeply in debt, amounted to near 150,000l. per annum. On the compoſition made with his creditors, his allowance was 25,000l. annually.—He has left behind him four children, three ſons and a daughter. The eldeſt, heretofore duc de Charters, eſcaped with Dumourier; the other two ſons, whoſe titles were, the duc e Montpenſier and count de Beaujolois, are priſoners, having been arreſted with the other members of the Bourbon family. Mademoiſelle d'Orleans is with madame Genlis, the wife of Sillery, and now in Swizerland. What connection there was between d'Orleans and Sillery does not appear, any more than their guilt; it is only remarkable, that on the trial of Sillery, his being the confidant of Orleans was mentioned as his chief crime; as on the trial of the latter, the chief imputation was his being the friend of Sillery.

On the 7th of November, a letter was read, ſigned Parent, rector of Boſſie la Bertraude, dated Nov. 4. The writer of this letter aſſerts, that religion is a mere impoſture, and that, renouncing its tenets, he means to preach henceforth the principles of republican morality only.—The convention, after a ſhort debate, decreed honourable mention of this letter.

Gobet, archbiſhop of Paris attended by his vicar, alſo abjured his epiſcopal functions, and the religion of Chriſt. Loud cries of Vive la République, reſounded at this moment throughout the hall.

The archbiſhop was followed by the rector Tangirard, and ſeveral other prieſts; among others, by a proteſtant miniſter of the name of Julien of Toulouſe, a member of the convention, and many other biſhops, who imitated the apoſtacy of the archbiſhop of Paris, and were received with no leſs applauſe, and with the civic kiſs on the part of the preſident.

On the motion of Lindet, the convention decreed that the Civic Fêtes ſhall henceforth be the fixed order of the day, in order to aboliſh all religious ceremonies.

David propoſed, that a coloſſal monument be raiſed in the hall of the commonalty of Paris, to manifeſt the ſuppreſſion of all religious worſhip. This coloſſus is to bear upon its front the word light; upon the breaſt, nature and truth; and upon the arms, ſtrength and courage! According to David's motion, the convention decreed the whole, reſerving however to its own diſcretion the digeſt of the aforeſaid motion.

On the 8th of November, Merlin, of Thionville, called the attention of the members to the ſtate of the department of Vendée (part of Poitou) which he ſaid exhibited nothing to the view of travellers but aſhes and dead bodies. He was of opinion, that they ought to prevent the ſeed committed to the earth from being abandoned, and they ought this year to endeavour to derive greater benefit from uncultivated lands. 'You ought,' ſaid he, 'to grant lands to thoſe who know how to improve them. Let the convention invite to La Vendée an unfortunate family from every canton of the republic. This new colony will inhabit the beautiful banks of the Loire, and will be intereſted in defending it againſt a new invaſion. I foreſee, that the department of La Vendée will ſoon be one of the richeſt and moſt peaceful of the republic and of Europe. I propoſe that it ſhall be called La Vengé, (*the avenged*) and that you will decree, that all the hedges and ditches which ſeparate eſtates, and prevent communications, ſhall be deſtroyed in ſix months by the new proprietors, and replaced by ſimple boundaries; that two repreſentatives of the people ſhall repair to the towns of La Vendée, and take an account of the eſtates and farms poſſeſſed by the rebels; and that theſe eſtates ſhall be divided among the farmers who have remained faithful to their country, and who have a right to indemnification, as well as among the German refugees, who have abandoned their property for the cauſe of freedom.' Fuyau moved, that the diſcuſſion on this plan might be adjourned, and the plan itſelf referred to the committee of public ſafety. This was decreed.

On the 10th of November, the abbé de Siezes, in a long ſpeech, made an apology for his having formerly been an abbé. He offered, for the profit of the republic, an annual income of 10,000 livres, ariſing from the benefices which he formerly held.—Inſertion in the bulletin.

The ſection of the Sans Culottes declared at the bar, that they will no longer have prieſts among them; and that they required the total ſuppreſſion of ſalaries hitherto paid to the miniſter of religious worſhip.

This was followed by a ſtill more ſatisfactory ſpectacle. A numerous proceſſion filed off in the hall, accompanied by national muſic. Surrounded by them, appeared a young woman of the fineſt figure, arrayed in the robes of liberty, and ſeated in a chair ornamented with leaves in feſtoons: ſhe was placed oppoſite the preſident, and Chaumette ſaid:—'The people of Paris have taken poſſeſſion of the temple which they have regenerated; the Gothic arches, which till this day have re-

founded with lies, now echo the accents of truth. There all the people uttered ardent wiſhes for the proſperity of the republic: there they offered thanks to their legiſlators for the benefits they received from them. You ſee we have not taken for our feſtivals inanimate idols; it is a *chef d'œuvre* of nature whom we have arrayed in the habit of liberty: its ſacred image has inflamed all hearts. The people have but one cry—'No more altars, no more prieſts, no other God but the God of nature.' We, their magiſtrates, accompany them from the temple of truth to the temple of laws, to celebrate a new liberty, and to requeſt that the *ci-devant* church of Notre Dame be changed into a temple conſecrated to reaſon and truth.'

This propoſal, converted into a motion, was immediately decreed, and the convention afterwards declared that the people of Paris, on this day, continued to deſerve well of the country.

The goddeſs then ſeated herſelf by the ſide of the preſident, who gave her a fraternal embrace. The ſecretaries preſented themſelves to ſhare the ſame bliſs; every one was eager to ſacrifice to the new divinity, whom ſo many ſalutations did not in the leaſt diſconcert.

During the ceremony, the orphans of the country ſung an hymn to reaſon, compoſed by citizen Moline. The national muſic played afterwards Goſſec's hymn to liberty. The convention then mixed with the people to celebrate the feaſt of reaſon, in her new temple.

On the 12th of November, a great number of communes came to offer ſacred vaſes, and other valuable articles in gold and ſilver, taken from the churches. Three ſections of Paris announced, that they had two whole carts loaded with ſaints before the door, and begged leave to accompany them to the mint.

The ſections of Mutius Scævola, and the Red Cap, brought twenty hand carriages full of the precious ſpoils of the church of St. Sulpite. 'That ſuperb temple,' ſaid the orator, 'whoſe gold, marble, and braſs, reproach us with widows and orphans tears, ſhall be ſhut till the moment of its regeneration, when it ſhall be dedicated to reaſon.'

A numerous deputation from St. Denis, now called Franciade, offered the ſaints and ornaments of the abbey and the churches. They requeſted the convention to point out a proper place to keep thoſe articles, which they brought on ſix waggons. Many of thoſe ornaments are monuments of the arts. The deputation informed the legiſlators, that they had only left behind an altar of gold, which they could not remove on account of its weight, and of the precious workmanſhip of which it conſiſted.

On the 16th of November, Manuel, a late celebrated member of the convention; general Houchard, ſucceſſor to Cuſtine, as commander of the army of the north; and general Brunet, late commander of the army in Italy; were executed in the Place de la Revolution.

On the 6th of December, the plan of Barrere for ſtopping the violences, which, in ſeveral parts of the republic had been exerciſed to cruſh the freedom of religious worſhip, was taken into conſideration. Robeſpierre preſented it, and the following decree was made:

ART. I. The national convention forbids all violence or menaces againſt the freedom of religious worſhip.

II. The vigilance of the conſtituted authorities, and the activity of the public force, ſhall be exerted to this end, and ſhall employ all the means that may be requiſite to give ſecurity to the religious worſhip of all perſuaſions.

III. The convention does not, by this decree, relax from the preceding decrees paſſed againſt refractory and turbulent prieſts, and againſt the individuals who interrupt the public tranquillity.

IV. Nor do they mean to furniſh a pretext for giving any diſturbance to patriots, and check the aſpiring flight of the public mind.

V. They invite good citizens to abſtain from all theological diſputes, in order to employ themſelves wholly in matters that concern the ſafety of their country.

Since the execution of the twenty-one deputies, and of the *ci devant* duke of Orleans, ſome other diſtinguiſhed characters have followed to the ſcaffold; in particular, Bailly, the firſt mayor of Paris, a celebrated aſtronomer; with Barnave, Kerſaint, and Rabaud de St. Etienne, who all made the moſt conſpicuous figure in this unparalleled revolution! Madame Roland, the wife of the late miniſter, has likewiſe been executed; and the unfortunate miniſter himſelf, a fugitive, was found dead near Rouen. On the 8th inſtant alſo, madame du Barré, the celebrated miſtreſs of Louis XV, ſuffered death.

(To be continued.)

The Political Hiſtory of Europe. For the Year 1790.

CHAP. I.

(Continued from our laſt.)

SUCH was the ſtate of things in the beginning of Auguſt, 1789, the aſſembly being then deeply engaged in framing that memorable declaration of rights, which was to be the foundation of their new conſtitution, and which they conſidered as the firſt and greateſt of all their labours; when they were ſuddenly interrupted by the arrival in one day of expreſſes or letters from almoſt every part of the kingdom, with details of the dreadful devaſtations which were laying waſte the face of the country, and which, from their preſent appearance and violence, ſeemed to threaten nothing leſs than ſpeedy and general deſtruction.

Auguſt 4th.

All the landed proprietors in the aſſembly were in a leſs or greater degree involved in the calamity; with the material difference, that while many had to lament the deſtruction of their houſes, and the plunder of all their moveable property, others had as yet no farther cauſe of complaint than the general refuſal of the tenantry to pay their rents, or to fulfil any of their other cuſtomary duties. The terror was, however, general; and having had leiſure during the ſeaſon allotted

lotted for dinner to ruminate upon the doleful details which they received, conflagrations, murders, and maſſacres were the only ſubjects which could be talked or thought of. Nothing could accordingly be more triſtful than their appearance in going to the evening ſitting; and before the commencement of buſineſs, an unuſual and extraordinary degree of agitation was viſible throughout the aſſembly. Upon the ſame principle on which mariners, under the immediate danger of a tempeſt, will throw much valuable property overboard, in the hope of ſaving the remainder, ſo it would ſeem upon this occaſion, that the great land-owners were ſeized with a ſudden impulſe of voluntarily ſacrificing a large portion of their rights and poſſeſſions, in the hope of retaining thereby quiet and permanent ſecurity for what was left. They ſeemed now likewiſe generally to adopt the idea, that coaleſcing heartily and without reſerve with the third eſtate, was become actually eſſential to their preſervation.

Under theſe or ſimilar impreſſions, the viſcount de Noailles, ſeconded by the duke d'Aiguillon, opened a ſcene, which, with reſpect to its effect and conſequences, was perhaps the moſt extraordinary ever exhibited in any aſſembly. Theſe noblemen repreſented with much energy, that the real cauſe of the preſent diſorders was the miſery of the country people, who were overborne by the double oppreſſion of public contributions and feudal duties; that although the lords in general might be lenient and humane, yet their ſtewards, their judges, their gamekeepers, and their agents, were rigid and tyrannical; that the inſtant when that force, which was the only foundation of an oppreſſive government, was deſtroyed, the whole fabric muſt naturally be diſſolved, and every principle of order and ſubordination overwhelmed in its ruins; that it was therefore neceſſary to ſatisfy ſpeedily the claims of the peaſantry, leſt they ſhould proceed ſtill farther lengths, and deſpairing of juſtice in any other manner, aſſume to themſelves the entire means of attaining it; and that to give them the immediate enjoyment of thoſe advantages which they ſo much deſired, was the ſureſt means of attaching them to the revolution. They ſaid they would not, nor ought not to diſſemble, that France was at that moment in the laſt convulſions of departing life; that her exiſtence was prolonged, and her hopes cheriſhed, by nothing elſe but the attachment of the provinces to, and their confidence in the national aſſembly; and that nothing could prevent her impending diſſolution, but the prompt eſtabliſhment of a juſt and free conſtitution. They both concluded, by propoſing that all impoſts ſhould be equitably and equally laid on; that the feudal ſervices ſhould be redeemable at an equitable price; and that perſonal ſervitude ſhould be aboliſhed, without purchaſe; with ſome other articles, all tending to the eaſe and relief of the peaſantry.

Of all the known nations in the univerſe, perhaps there is no one ſo ſuſceptible of ſudden impreſſions, and ſo liable to the moſt impaſſioned emotions, as the French are and ever have been. Whatever the objects of purſuit may be, whether the moſt inſignificant trifles, or matters of the greateſt importance, the ardour and enthuſiaſm of the moment ſeem in all caſes to be the ſame. All deſcription would therefore be defective, in attempting to convey any idea of the tranſports which theſe ſpeeches excited both in the aſſembly and in the galleries. The very large poſſeſſions and extenſive royalties of the duke d'Aiguillon, added ſurpriſingly to the effect, and fired every body with a wiſh to be able in ſome degree to emulate the magnanimity of his conduct. The contagion ſpread inſtantaneouſly through the two orders of the nobles and clergy, and the contention was only which ſhould be the firſt to offer, and which ſhould make the greateſt ſacrifices to the public welfare. The commons ſeemed loſt in admiration at this ſudden and unexampled fit of patriotiſm, and frequently burſt into loud and involuntary acclamations of praiſe and gratitude for the benefits which were thus ſo unexpectedly and generouſly conferred on the people. This was particularly the caſe when the biſhop of Chartres, who was himſelf poſſeſſed of very extenſive foreſts, propoſed the abolition of the excluſive rights of the chaſe; which, from the extreme cruelty of the laws by which they were protected, as well as the miſchiefs done by the ſtags, boars, and other game to the farmers, had ever been deemed a grievance of the firſt magnitude.

The commons loſt no part of their temper or judgment in the paroxyſms of admiration or applauſe. They coolly perceived all the advantages that were to be drawn from the preſent fervour, and determined not to miſs any of them, but to obtain every poſſible conceſſion while it laſted, well aware of the extraordinary change which a few hours cool conſideration might produce in many of thoſe who now ſeemed the moſt ardent in their enthuſiaſm. The deſign was ſo well conducted that it ſucceeded perfectly; and, blinded by applauſe and emulation, nothing could be withheld that was demanded. The feudal ſervices were given up on all ſides; and the conteſt between the nobles and clergy ſeemed to be, who ſhould be foremoſt in ſacrificing the rights of chaſe, of fiſhing, of warren, and of dove-houſes. The pariſh prieſts, feeling the general impreſſion, and eager to emulate, ſo far as they were able, the example of their ſuperiors in rank and fortune, ruſhed forward impatiently to make a free offering of their cuſtomary perquiſites; while the beneficiaries, diſdaining to be left behind in this race for glory and popularity, diſclaimed all pluralities, and bound themſelves never to hold more than a ſingle benefice.

As if it had been to crown the events of this memorable night, and to afford a proof of the univerſality of the enthuſiaſm which then prevailed, the deputies of the Pais d'état, with thoſe of ſeveral privileged towns, advanced in ſucceſſion, and with a patriotic eagerneſs offered up the ſacrifice of their antique rights and charters, covering the ſteps of the bureau with their parchments and pendant ſeals; while they at the ſame time proclaimed their deſire, that there ſhould be but one ſole nation, one ſole family, one ſole empire.

In the higheſt exceſs of the joy and enthuſiaſm which

which were ſpread through the aſſembly; both were ſuddenly checked through the ill-timed, and it might be ſaid inſatiate avidity of a member of the commons; who by ſtretching it too far, ſeemed upon the point of ſnapping the bow-ſtring. This member propoſed the total aboli-tion of all manorial juriſdictions. As this did not come at all within the line of intended con-ceſſion, it could not but occaſion a ſhort pauſe; the nobility, however, agreed to the propoſal with a tolerable grace; but one of them inſtantly returned the favour by moving, that juſtice ſhould for the future be, in all caſes, adminiſtered gratuitouſly, and that judicial offices ſhould no longer be venal. Nothing could have pointed a more direct or vexatious blow at the commons than this motion, which went to cut them off from the only means they poſſeſſed of being ever ennobled. That body, however, diſdained to be outdone even in the appearances of patriotiſm; and the other ſide could not but be ſurpriſed at the vehemence of the approbation with which the motion was received and confirmed by the com-mons.

This circumſtance undoubtedly contributed to give riſe to that opinion which has been adopted by ſome, that the buſineſs of this celebrated night was neither more nor leſs than a game of *croſs-purpoſes*, played by the contending parties; that the ſacrifices made were moſtly dictated by a ſpi-rit of revenge, when one party, incenſed by the loſſes it had been made to ſuffer, propoſed to the other acts of generoſity by way of puniſhment; and that they mutually dared each other to con-ceſſions, of which thoſe who ſuggeſted them ex-pected to enjoy the honour, without feeling the inconvenience.

Whether this opinion may be conſidered as too refined or not, it is however certain, that under the mixed operation of fear, hope, policy, emu-lation, enthuſiaſm, vanity, and impetuoſity of temper, ſeveral things were done on that night, which were afterwards, upon cool recollection, ſorely regretted; and it is poſitively aſſerted, that ſeveral of the nobility, who had from the begin-ning been eminent for their patriotiſm, and for the ſhare they had taken in forwarding a reform of the old government, were, notwithſtanding, ſo much diſguſted by the proceedings of this night, that they immediately abandoned the po-pular ſide and party, and ranked from thence among the moſt violent ariſtocrates.

The aſſembly, however, conſidering this as a complete regeneration of France, decreed that a medal ſhould be ſtruck, in order to immortalize the acts of that great and glorious night; and, tranſported by the warmth of their paſſions, and the eagerneſs of their zeal, they conferred upon the king the flattering and glorious, but ſhort-lived title of *reſtorer of the liberty of France*; and ordered a deputation to preſent him with the de-crees, with the homage of his regenerated king-dom, and to addreſs him by his new title. When la Chapelier, the preſident, and the deputation, had addreſſed the king, he concluded his anſwer to them with the following words; "Let us go and return thanks to God, for the generous ſen-timents which prevail in your aſſembly." A ſo-lemn te deum was accordingly celebrated, and at-tended by the whole aſſembly, la Chapelier, (the leader and founder of the famous Breton club, ſo determinedly inimical to monarchy) walking as preſident, though a commoner, by the ſide of the king, and thus, it is obſerved, properly ſupport-ing the majeſty of the people. It it likewiſe ob-ſerved by the ſame writer *, that this was the firſt benediction of religion over the birth of liberty.

It is remarkable that the conceſſions made by the clergy, conſiderable as they were, and freely offered, did not procure them the ſmalleſt mark of favour or acknowledgment, ſome noiſy and tranſitory marks of immediate approbation ex-cepted, from either the nobles or the commons. On the contrary, there were ſtrong indications, both then and after, that they were deſtined out-caſts from both parties; and all the joy, triumph, and good-humour of the 4th of Auguſt was wound up by a motion, ſucceeded by an earneſt debate which laſted till morning, for the ſup-preſſion of their tithes.

This debate was reſumed on the next day, and continued on the ſucceeding, and the motion op-poſed with great vigour. The celebrated Abbe Sieyes, with all his abſtract notions of govern-ment, was, however, a firm adherent to the rights of the church, at leaſt in thoſe things that related to her eſtabliſhment and independence, and he oppoſed this violent invaſion of both with great vigour and ability. He had not been preſent at the firſt debate, but hearing that it was intended to ſeize the tithes without an indemnification, he rapidly compoſed an elaborate written ſpeech, which he carried to the aſſembly, full fraught with argument, but not more argumentative than acrimonious, ſtrongly urging the violence, op-preſſion, and injuſtice of the propoſed meaſure, as well as the inſecurity and danger to which the precedent would expoſe all other property; and inſiſting that the cauſe he was ſupporting was not merely that of the church, but of all proper-ty whatever. We are to obſerve that it was the general mode adopted in the aſſembly, for the members to write their ſpeeches at home, and to read them in their places, there being as yet very few, not above three or four in the whole, who were capable of delivering their ſentiments in an extempore public ſpeech. The abbé, who was uſually collected and compoſed, upon this occa-ſion aſcended the tribune in great and viſible warmth; but this only ſerved to increaſe the ani-mation and vehemence with which he urged his arguments. He concluded a very forcible ſpeech by boldly telling the aſſembly, that "if they wiſhed to be *free*, they ſhould begin by being *juſt*."

Though the abbé had been no ſmall favourite with the aſſembly, and his ſpeeches upon other occaſions were particularly well attended to, yet his arguments now, inſtead of producing effect or conviction, were heard with the utmoſt impa-tience, and with marks of diſapprobation which amounted even to interruption, both by the nobi-lity and commons. Whether his reaſonings were

N O T E.

* Rabaut.

so strongly founded, or not, as to afford no room for controverting them, it is certain that the conduct on the other side gave no little countenance to the affirmative opinion, not the smallest attempt being made to refute or to answer any one of his positions. The abbé was so much disgusted, and felt himself so deeply insulted by what he deemed this unworthy treatment, that, if we are rightly informed, he never after took that eager and active part in public affairs which he had previously done.

We are to observe, that through the unaccountable and unexampled rapidity with which such a vast mass of business, had been carried through in the night of the 4th of August, sixteen resolutions of the greatest importance being passed in a few hours, most of which singly would require the cool deliberation of more than one day, assisted by much knowledge and judgment, for its due determination, from this circumstance, as well as from the continual disarrangement of thought, occasioned by the general clamour and acclamation, it became extremely difficult for the most comprehensive mind to catch the nature or object of the subjects which were unexpectedly brought on, and hurried through with little discussion or explanation. The clergy are represented as having been in this state of blindness or ignorance, when the question in which they were so much interested relative to tithes was on that night brought forward. They had generally conceived, from whatever cause it proceeded, that they were to receive a just, or at least a reasonable pecuniary compensation, an idea which afforded the highest gratification to them, as they would thereby be relieved from that odious necessity of taking tithes in kind, which above all things they wished to be exonerated from, and for that purpose would willingly have submitted to no small subtraction from their value on the supposition of a commutation.

But when they found that they were to be stripped of their only means of living, and destined to look for some undefined compensation, which was to depend entirely upon the future degree of benevolence that might happen to operate upon the nation or assembly, nothing could exceed their sense of the wrong, or their indignation at the injury. Nor did the contemptuous treatment which the abbé Sieyes had just experienced, nor the clamour which was opposed to their own arguments and remonstrances, nor even the galling ridicule which occasionally intervened, and would pass a subject, to them much too serious for meriment, off as a jest, at all deter them from contending vigorously for their rights, and sturdily defending their daily bread. It was upon this occasion that one of the country vicars, in the bitterness of his heart, addressed himself to the commons; and calling out, with the highest and most marked indignation, asked, "Was it then to devour us, that you invited us to join you in the name of the *God of peace?*" It cannot be doubted that a sense of their own conduct in abandoning the nobility, with a recollection of the means used to draw them to that measure, and a galling comparison between the fraternal embraces, along with the flattering title of saviours of their country, which they had so lately received, and the immediate ingratitude of those very men by whom they had been so highly caressed and bepraised, and to whom they had in reality done such essential service, must all together have served to embitter the present scene in the most extreme degree.

The debate, if a continued scene of tumult, noise and confusion might be allowed to usurp that name, was continued through the whole day. In vain did a number of the deputies, who wished to get quit of so tiresome a discussion, by that short decision which consisted only in the counting of heads, and in which they were certain of a majority of two or three to one, call loudly and repeatedly for the question. The disorder was too great, and the passions on both sides too much inflamed, to admit of the coolness and regularity necessary even for a division; so that the business was by common consent adjourned to the following day.

The popular writers not only acknowledge, but seem to mention it as an instance of the activity and ability of the leaders on their side, that the night of the 5th of August, which was that immediately succeeding the debate on tithes, was by no means idly or ineffectively spent. Every engine was set to work, to overcome the obstinacy, or to mollify the minds of the clergy. Hope, terror, and flattery were alternately tried, and each in its turn found a soil fit for its reception, and produced its proper effect. The object in view was to obtain from themselves a formal, and at the same time an apparently voluntary surrender of tithes. In fact, the clergy could not but see, that the union of the nobles and commons against them must of necessity render all their efforts abortive; and it required no great trouble, to determine, whether it was not better to submit with a good grace to an inevitable evil, than by a vain, and what would be deemed a pertinacious resistance, to exasperate that power on which they were still destined to rely for support and protection.

In these circumstances, and under these and similar impressions, the point was gained in the course of the night; and at the commencement of the sitting on the next morning, the archbishop of Paris, in the name of his brethren, surrendered all the tithes of the church into the hands of the nation; accompanying the surrender with the following short speech: "Let the gospel be preached; let divine worship be celebrated with decency and dignity; let the church be provided with virtuous and zealous pastors; let the poor amongst the people be succoured. This is the destination of our riches; these are the objects of our ministry, and of our wishes: we trust ourselves, without reserve, to a just and generous nation." This sacrifice was received with an affected acclamation of applause, as if any one could be persuaded that it was a free and voluntary gift. It was not an incurious circumstance to observe the sudden change which took place in the countenance and manner of the assembly. That body, so agitated, so noisy, so tumultuous and violent on the preceding day and night, was now so calm, so tranquil and placid, that it was difficult to suppose it composed of the same men.

It

It cost the assembly several days to digest and frame into laws the resolutions passed on the 4th of August and the transactions and debates of that night are so intermixed, in the published relations, with those which succeeded, and that without any mark of distinction, that it is not easy to assign their proper time or place to some of them. It seems, however, to have been on that night that the deputies from Dauphiny reminded the assembly of the wish declared by that province, that France should no longer remain parcelled out amongst Bretons, Dauphinois, and Provençaux, but should for the future be inhabited by French citizens only. It was stated, in support of this proposal, that the French had not hitherto been properly a nation, but rather an incoherent and fantastical assemblage of different people, who had fortuitously passed under the same monarchy; some, by virtue of a will, bequeathing them as property; others, in consequence of a marriage, which transferred them as a daughter's portion; and all by different titles, and upon different conditions; all preserving their distinct laws and customs, and having nothing in common, but the disadvantage of suffering all the miseries of servitude, without the solitary recompence of possessing uniform laws and similar interests.

This application was received with great and universal applause; and it was probably upon this occasion that the deputies of several privileged towns and districts made a surrender, as we have already seen, of the charters and municipal documents of the places they represented. But many others of the deputies, being more scrupulous, did not chuse to surrender the local privileges of their constituents without consulting them; and although the assembly had already declared or decreed, that no positive instructions from the constituents should be considered as binding; yet upon this occasion they allowed time for their communicating with them. But for the intermediate time a provisional surrender was however made of all exclusive privileges, and it was understood and announced, that there should be one common constitution throughout the kingdom, and that no privilege, or supposed right, should be admitted to obstruct the attainment of that desired object. The final result was, that every exclusive right and privilege throughout the kingdom was at length resigned. The provinces which possessed a right of taxing themselves, renounced that right, and their states, together; and the parliaments, which had so long been the boast of France, and considered as the able and inflexible guardians of the public rights, were soon annihilated, as well as the provincial states. All the ancient systems of theology and of the schools, together with the canon, political, and ecclesiastical bodies of law, were swept away like cobwebs; as were, with still greater ease, all the claims or supposed rights of the court of Rome, and all fees or taxes heretofore paid to it for ever abolished. In a word, every thing changed its ancient form and aspect.

It was observed, by men of shrewd observation, that however brilliant the generous enthusiasm of the 4th of August appeared, and whatever honour the great sacrifices made by the nobility and clergy to the people conferred on the parties, yet that this new mode of hastily passing the most important laws by acclamation, was fraught with much inconvenience and evil; that it took away from that respect, from that opinion of wisdom, which ever should attend the proceedings of a great deliberative assembly; more particularly the present, engaged as it was in the most arduous task that ever had been committed to the hands of a similar body of men, that of correcting all the abuses accumulated in the course of a long series of past ages, and of framing a new and perfect constitution for the government of a great and powerful empire, as if it had now been only commencing its existence. They held, that one essential law coolly passed in favour of the people, marked with its proper characteristics of due deliberation, discussion, and enquiry, would have produced better effects upon their temper and disposition, and inspired them with higher sentiments of gratitude, than the whole bundle of laws thus precipitately hurried through by the voice of clamour and acclamation. That such a torrent of benefits coming upon them at once, was more calculated to turn their heads, to loosen all the bands of subordination, to eradicate every sense of their respective duties, and to indispose them to every form whatever of government, than to render them good citizens, and useful members of the society, in their proper sphere of life. That these laws should have been promulged, and these benefits communicated gradually, to give them proper effect, and thereby to render them useful; but that in the present ill-chosen season of passing the one, and no less ill mode of dispensing the other, the people must naturally attribute them either to a sudden paroxysm of fear or of madness; and that under this impression, their gratitude on the one hand, and all the good effects which were hoped to proceed from these prodigious concessions, on the other, would be equally superseded. They farther insisted, that independently of all extrinsic considerations, so important and so intricate a body of laws, which went to change the whole law and policy of the nation, to disarrange or dispose of near half its property, and to draw eternal lines of demarcation between the rights and claims of the rich and the poor, the great and the small, required, whether with regard to their stability, or to the character of the legislators, that none of them separately, much less the whole, should have been passed, without deep thought, calm enquiry into facts and consequences, and a vigorous exertion of all the human foresight in looking to possible or probable consequences.

The event was, that the nobility and clergy in the provinces, feeling no part of that enthusiasm which operated on their brethren upon the 4th of August, and being, on the contrary, in the highest degree irritated by the devastation and ruin which they were enduring, were much dissatisfied with, and very generally condemned the conduct of their delegates, in thus sacrificing their rights and property, without their concur-

rence

rence, and without obtaining the ſmalleſt ſecurity, either preſent or future, for their perſons, or for whatever ſtill remained of their poſſeſſions. On the other hand, the illiterate peaſantry, having received only very imperfect accounts, and forming very confuſed ideas of what had paſſed in the aſſembly, yet the mixture of truth and falſehood which reached them, that the feudal ſyſtem was entirely overthrown, all privileges and diſtinctions between men for ever aboliſhed, that all open lands were the property of the nation (by which they underſtood themſelves) with that addition, which was received more greedily than any other, that no rents were in future to be paid, theſe things they thought not only afforded a full juſtification of their paſt violence, but ſufficient authority for its continuance; nor is it much to be wondered at, that they ſhould conſider theſe ſudden and extraordinary benefits as either the reward or the effect of their own outrages. Under this perſuaſion they accordingly renewed them with greater violence than ever, being now freed from the dread which had hitherto attended the perpetration of ſimilar crimes. The national aſſembly paſſed very ſevere laws to prevent theſe diſorders, and to puniſh the offenders; but they not being ſupported with vigour, and no proper force aſſigned for carrying them into execution, they produced little effect.

But the proprietaries at length, whoſe ſupineneſs hitherto had been a matter of general aſtoniſhment, took up arms in their own defence, and checked the barbarous ravages of the peaſantry. To this late-diſcovered vigour on their ſide Rabaut attributes the ſalvation of France; for he obſerves, that that claſs of men who had nothing to loſe, and every thing to gain in the confuſion of revolutions, was thereby deterred from aſſembling.

As an appearance of ſome tranquility and good-temper now prevailed in the court and aſſembly, the king ventured upon the appointment of a new miniſtry. The great ſeal was given to the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux; the nomination of benefices to the archbiſhop of Vienne; the war department was committed to M. de la Tour du Pin; while St. Prieſt and Montmorin, who had been recalled with Neckar, were reinſtated in their former offices. The three former were members of the aſſembly, but they ceaſed from ſitting or voting there after their appointment. The aſſembly expreſſed great ſatisfaction at the choice of theſe miniſters, which the king had immediately communicated to them by letter.

It happened unfortunately, that the ſame evil, which had already proved ſo fatal to the king and to his adminiſtrations, ſtill continued to preſs upon the executive government with greater weight than it even had done before. The payment of the taxes was generally refuſed or evaded in moſt parts of the kingdom, and there was no money to ſupport government or carry on the public buſineſs. In this ſtate of things, the new miniſters demanded an audience of the aſſembly; and the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, as keeper of the ſeal, having expatiated largely on the diſordered and melancholy ſtate of public affairs, M. Neckar, as miniſter of finance, demanded that the aſſembly ſhould give its ſanction to a loan of thirty millions of livres, as a meaſure indiſpenſably neceſſary. The neceſſity was too evident to admit of a diſcuſſion; but ſome objections were made on account of the inſtructions which the delegates had received from their conſtituents, not to grant any ſubſidies until they had completed the conſtitution. Theſe objections, however, gave way to the inſtant and extreme diſtreſs of the ſtate for want of money; but this occaſion afforded the firſt inſtance of the total change which had taken place in the countenance of the aſſembly with reſpect to Neckar. Inſtead of adopting the ſcheme formed by that financial miniſter, whoſe abilities and integrity they had ſo often extolled in a degree which approached to the hyperbole, they now declared their total want of confidence in him, by altering his plan, and narrowing the terms which he propoſed as an inducement to the lenders for ſubſcribing to the loan. The conſequence was natural; the monied men would not part with their caſh, and no body ſubſcribed; and by this very ill-judged management the weakneſs or failure of public credit, which might otherwiſe have been kept in the dark, was expoſed to all Europe. This conduct, however, drew a degree of unpopularity, and even of odium, upon the national aſſembly, which it did not eaſily get quit of; for as Neckar did not ſcruple publicly to vindicate himſelf, the whole blame fell upon that body, to whom in reality it properly belonged.

Upon this failure, the neceſſity for money every hour increaſing, Neckar was permitted to preſcribe ſuch terms as he thought would anſwer the purpoſe, for raiſing a loan of eighty millions of livres at five per cent. on the credit of a vote paſſed by the aſſembly. But the fortunate moment was paſt, and could not be regained; although the propoſals were ſufficiently alluring, the ſubſcription hung too heavily on hand to produce the deſired effect, and, in fine, was not half filled. In the mean time a ſcheme of promoting and receiving patriotic contributions was adopted; and, like other novelties in that country, raged for its time as an epidemic. Silver buckles and gold rings were the moſt common contributions to the aſſembly; ſo that in a few days not a ſilver buckle was to be ſeen, nor probably many wedding rings to be found, any where in or near Paris. The national aſſembly themſelves, in a ſudden fit of enthuſiaſm, diſmantled all their own ſhoes one day in a moment. Such was the rage of faſhion while it laſted, that the pooreſt people, even thoſe who were little better than living on charity, preſented their offerings. The loweſt as well as the higher orders of courtezans were eminently diſtinguiſhed for their patriotiſm on this occaſion, freely offering a ſhare of their earnings to the ſupport of the public.—It was undoubtedly the moſt diſgraceful meaſure, with reſpect both to the nation and to themſelves, that ever was adopted by any body of men in ſimilar circumſtances.

CHAP. II.

King and queen send their gold and silver plate to the mint. Patriotic donations incapable of relieving the necessities of the state. Extraordinary tax decreed, under the name of a patriotic contribution, by which each man was to contribute one fourth of his annual revenue to the exigencies of the state. Loud complaints and violent animosities excited by this partial tax. Embarrassments and difficulties which the national assembly experienced in framing the new declaration of rights. Great debates upon the propriety or inexpedience of adopting the measure. Declaration at length passed and promulgated. Saying of Mirabeau upon the subject. Assembly divided into a number of sections or committees, to each of which is assigned some specified part of the new constitution, on which it is to make a report. Grand question arises, What share of authority it was fitting the king should possess in the new legislature? This operates like a touchstone in trying every man's principles, and compelling him to an open avowal of them. Assembly arranged, face to face, in two great hostile divisions, apparently equal in strength and numbers. Violent contests ensue, and are so long continued, that the people without, and at length the whole nation, become parties in them. State of the parties within and without, who thus divided the assembly and the nation. King's veto, or negative, with respect to the passing of laws, one of the subjects most violently and generally agitated. Populace of Paris interfere openly in the question of the veto; while the crowds in the galleries of the assembly become so daringly audacious, as by hootings and revilings to endeavour to drown the voices, and by insults and menaces to deter from giving their votes all those members who supported the rights of the crown. Long lists of members who were marked for proscription, and destined to be victims to the vengeance of the people, published in Paris, and distributed through every part of the kingdom. Popular fermentation in Paris risen nearly to its highest pitch. The notorious St. Huruge, attempts to have the king, the dauphin, and the national assembly, brought to Paris; but by the spirited exertions of La Fayette, Bailly, and the Hotel de Ville, the leaders are committed to prison, and the sedition quelled. Heavy complaints made to the assembly by several of its members of those treasonable attempts against the freedom of the king, as well as of that body itself; and likewise of the lists of proscription which were published, and of the incendiary letters by which they were continually menaced with destruction; but Mirabeau with his faction turn the whole complaint into ridicule. Numberless charges of supposed plots and conspiracies now made against the royalists; which effectually answer one purpose, in exciting a general alarm and ferment through the nation. The Parisians, in particular, become again dangerously outrageous, and every thing bears the same aspect as in the preceding months of June and July. In this state of affairs, the king, ever wishing to preserve or restore tranquility, sends Neckar with a proposal to the assembly, declaring that he would be contented with a suspensive veto, whose operation should not last longer than one or two legislatures. This proposal received with satisfaction; and it was decreed, that the royal suspension should continue during two legislatures. Great debates on the question, whether the national assembly should be composed of one or two chambers. Question at length carried for a single chamber by a prodigious majority. Members obliged to procure certificates how they had given their votes, to preserve their houses and families from destruction. Assembly decree, that the legislative body shall be renewed every two years by elections. Receive a letter from the king, containing his objections to certain parts of some of the new laws, which occasions much discontent in the assembly. King obliged to give his sanction simply, and without comment, to the laws in question. Things tending fast to an extraordinary crisis both in Paris and Versailles. Assembly, however, confirm the hereditary succession of the crown; and declare the king's person sacred and inviolable. Arrival of the regiment of Flanders at Versailles, the cause or pretence of the ensuing mischiefs. Entertainment given by the officers of the king's life guards to those of the new corps, productive of much licentiousness and folly. This banquet occasions a violent ferment both at Paris and Versailles. Numerous army of women, after plundering the town house, and supplying themselves with arms and artillery, march from Paris to Versailles. Are followed by unnumbered bands of ruffians. And not long after by La Fayette, at the head of a considerable army of the national guards. Events of the 5th and 6th of October. King and royal family led captive to Paris. Tumult in Paris, and the murder of a baker, soon after the arrival of the national assembly, occasion the greatest alarm and apprehension in that body. Severe decree passed, by which the magistrates are empowered to proclaim martial law, and to proceed to the last extremities in repressing the future outrages of the mob. La Fayette procures the duke of Orleans' departure to England.

IN the pinching scarcity of money which now prevailed, the king and queen sent their gold and silver plate to the mint for coinage. We had originally understood this to have been, in the present spirit of the time, a patriotic donation, intended to give a sanction and countenance to the offerings of silver trinkets, small sums of money and pieces of plate which were continually made. But it appears from Neckar, who

could not be miſtaken, that this meaſure proceeded from mere abſolute poverty in the royal perſonages, who were obliged to deſtine the plate to be converted into current coin for the relief of their immediate neceſſities.

It ſoon appeared, and might have been eaſily foreſeen, that the patriotic offerings were totally incapable of relieving the public neceſſities, which were of too vaſt a magnitude to be at all affected by ſuch trifling reſources: ſo that the danger of a public bankruptcy, and of a total ceſſation of all the operations of government, could not but ſtrike every mind with apprehenſion; the taxes being almoſt entirely unproductive, and no means appearing for ſupplying their place with an adequate ſubſtitute. It was in this ſtate of hard and trying difficulty, when the greatneſs of the neceſſity ſeemed almoſt to afford a ſanction to any meaſure that might be purſued for obtaining relief, that Neckar ventured to lay before the aſſembly the ſcheme for a ſupply, which the boldeſt miniſter that ever lived, and in the moſt deſpotic government, would perhaps have heſitated at adopting. This was the extraordinary contribution of the fourth part of each man's yearly revenue, to be paid at different aſſigned periods during the courſe of three years. The eſtimate of each man's income, and conſequently the amount of the ſum which he was to contribute to the ſtate, being left to his own honour.

It was ſurely a ſingular caſe, that a tax almoſt without example in the moſt arbitrary governments, ſhould have been paſſed by a body of men, not only highly republican, but who were the avowed aſſertors of liberty. The peculiar ſituation of the aſſembly will, however, explain this circumſtance. They were already labouring under great and general odium on account of the failure of Neckar's firſt ſcheme for raiſing money by a loan, which was entirely and juſtly charged to their injudicious and wanton interference in the buſineſs. At the ſame time, inſtant bankruptcy, with all its fatal conſequences, were ſtaring them full in the face; and if they rejected the preſent plan, they would have made themſelves thereby anſwerable for all the evils that might follow. Mirabeau's eloquence was, however, neceſſary to make the decree paſs glibly through the aſſembly; although he took care to inſinuate, in a manner which could not be miſunderſtood, that Neckar, poſſeſſed neither his confidence nor eſteem.—It was too late now for the aſſembly to reflect, that much of the public diſtreſs proceeded from their own extraordinary, and as it proved unfortunate declaration, which taught the people to conſider all the preſent taxes as illegal, from their not being laid on by their repreſentatives.

Nothing was, however, left undone by the aſſembly, which could tend to render this ſcheme of ſupply palatable; and to prevent its aſſuming the odious denomination of a tax, it was repreſented entirely as a patriotic contribution, or donation. An addreſs to the nation was likewiſe paſſed, ſtating the neceſſity of her making great ſacrifices in caſes of great emergency. But neither theſe meaſures, nor a knowledge that the ſcheme of this tax originated with Neckar, could prevent a great number of thoſe who were expoſed to its effect from conſidering this decree, as the reſult of a combination, formed by men without property, to ſtrip thoſe who ſtill retained any, of the laſt farthing they poſſeſſed. For the example being once ſet, of thus partially taxing a part of the community, and condemning them to bear all the burthens of the ſtate, who could pretend to define the extent to which the injury and oppreſſion might not be carried under the ſanction of ſuch a precedent; eſpecially as all power was lodged, and liable to continue, in the hands of thoſe very men who had committed the original wrong? If ſtate neceſſity was pleaded as the colour or pretence, they obſerved, that it was at beſt the plea only of tyrants, and that the ſame pretence would anſwer the ſame purpoſe, while they had any thing left to loſe. If the total failure of the cuſtomary taxes was brought as an argument, the queſtion was readily put, why the people were armed to reſiſt their payment, until better, or at leaſt other taxes were provided, to ſupply the deficiency? They ſaid that the landed proprietors had already ſacrificed a great part of their rights and property to the public good; that another great portion had been totally deſtroyed, by the cruel devaſtations committed on their eſtates and houſes, by thoſe very people on whom they were ſhowering benefits; and that now, in the ſeaſon of their humiliation and diſtreſs, ſcarcely breathing from the horrors and ruin which they had experienced, to condemn them to the ſupport of all the expences of the nation, was a meaſure of ſuch injuſtice and cruelty, as to be without example in all the annals of tyranny. Nor did the ſanguine and active part which Mirabeau had taken in paſſing this decree, ſerve in any degree to leſſen theſe impreſſions, or to render the meaſure more pleaſing.—Upon the whole, nothing had yet taken place in the courſe of the revolution, which ſerved ſo much to embitter the minds of men, to increaſe the animoſity and malignity of parties, and that through the violence of their colliſion produced ſuch unfortunate and diſgraceful conſequences, as this meaſure of partial taxation.

[*To be continued.*]

Iriſh Parliamentary Intelligence.

(Continued from page 95.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thurſday, Jan. 23,

AT half paſt four o'clock, the Speaker, attended by ſome members, went up to the caſtle, in order to preſent the addreſs agreed to by the houſe, and being returned, the Speaker reported his Excellency the lord Lieutenant's anſwer, viz.

To the addreſs to his Majeſty, his Excellency returned the anſwer following:

"I will immediately tranſmit this dutiful and loyal Addreſs to be laid before his Majeſty."

To the addreſs to his Excellency, he returned the following anſwer:

"I return you my warmeſt thanks for this addreſs. Your loyalty and attachment to the king, and your ſpirited determination to ſupport his Majeſty againſt the attacks of his enemies, merit the higheſt applauſe."

Ordered, That his Excellency the lord Lieutenant's anſwer be entered on the journals of the houſe.

24.] Mr. *S. Moor* preſented ſeveral of the public accounts which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Vandeleur* moved for ſeveral papers relative to various accounts.

Chan. of Ex. moved that a ſupply be granted to his Majeſty, and that the houſe reſolve itſelf into a Committe of the whole houſe, to-morrow, to take the ſame into conſideration—Ordered.

Mr. *Vandeleur* moved that the proper officer lay before the houſe, an account of the men raiſed in this kingdom for the land ſervice from the firſt day of January 1793.

Hon. Mr. *Weſley* ſaid, he believed it would not be poſſible to comply with this motion if the houſe ſhould adopt it, as there were many men raiſed in this kingdom, no return of which was made to any office in Ireland. For inſtance, all the Engliſh regiments recruited here, but no return of the men, raiſed by them was ever made at the Adjutant General's office.

Mr. *Vandeleur* ſupported his motion, underſtanding that it might be complied with to a certain degree.—Where no returns were made of the men raiſed, then of courſe it could not be expected the order ſhould be complied with.

The order was agreed to.

Mr. *Vandeleur* then moved, that the proper officer lay before the houſe an account of the number of ſeamen and marines raiſed in each port ſince the 1ſt of Jan. 1793, with the ſum total.—Ordered.

Ordered, that the Speaker do iſſue his writ for electing a Burgeſs for the borough of Rathmines in the room of Tankerville Chamberlain, Eſq. appointed one of the juſtices of the court of common pleas.

25.] The houſe, according to order, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to take into conſideration the motion that a ſupply be granted to his Majeſty, the Right Hon. John Monck Maſon, in the chair,

The *Chan.* of the *Ex.* moved, that a ſupply be granted to his Majeſty, which was agreed to, and the houſe being reſumed,

Ordered, that the report be received on Monday next.

Mr. *J. C. Beresford* preſented an account of the imports and exports of Ireland for the year ending the 25th of March, 1793.

The proper officer preſented at the bar, purſuant to order, a copy of the commiſſion for appointing Commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high Treaſurer of Ireland.

27.] Received report of committee of ſupply,—"that a ſupply be granted to his majeſty."

Read and agreed to.

Chan of Ex. moved that the houſe do reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe on Monday next, to take ſaid reſolution, and alſo his excellency the lord lieutenant's ſpeech into conſideration. Ordered.

He then moved, that a committee be appointed to conſider the public accounts.

Committee appointed.

The *Chan.* proceeded to move that the proper officers ſhould lay before the houſe, the various eſtimates of the expence of the military force neceſſary for the enſuing year—alſo thoſe of the civil eſtabliſhment, &c. which were ordered.

He then moved an addreſs to his excellency the lord lieutenant, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed, to order theſe ſeveral liſts, eſtimates, &c. to be laid before the houſe.—Ordered.

Ordered that the ſpeaker do iſſue his writ, for the election of a burgeſs for the borough of Randalſtown, in the room of Michael Smith, eſq; now one of the barons of the exchequer.

Auditor general preſented ſome public accounts, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Sir *L. Parſons* moved, that the proper officer lay before the houſe an account of the number of men in the different regiments of cavalry, infanty, artillery and militia, now in this kingdom, ſpecifying the number of men in each regiment.—Ordered.

28.] Mr. *Douglas*, the newly appointed principal ſecretary to his excellency the lord lieutenant, was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Monk Maſon, and took the oaths and his ſeat for the borough of St. Canice, or Iriſhtown, in the co. of Kilkenny, in the room of Capt. Marcus Beresford, who has accepted of an employment.

Sir *L. Parſons* wiſhed to know from the right hon. gent. who had been juſt introduced, what regiments are under orders for foreign ſervice. He ſaid, he intended to ſubmit to the houſe a propoſition relative to the defence of this kingdom. He did not by any means wiſh to give unneceſſary oppoſition to the meaſures of adminiſtration; but he obſerved that in the courſe of the laſt ſummer, the flank companies of the ſeveral regiments, which compoſed the flower of the army were ſent abroad, and the army was left in a mutilated ſtate. The flank companies were ſent to the Weſt Indies, and although it has become a favourite ſtrain of language "to ſtand or fall with Great Britain," yet he could not agree that the flower of our army ſhould be ſent to the protection of a ſugar colony and our country left defenceleſs.

The propoſition he meant to bring forward would be to provide for the defence of the country, and not to leave our army at the mercy of government. He ſaid it was particularly incumbent on parliament that a ſufficient force ſhould be kept at home for the defence of the country.

Sir *L. Parſons* declining making any motion on the ſubject at preſent, the converſation ended, after which the houſe adjourned to next day.

29.] Speaker put the queſtion of adjournment—and the houſe adjourned until Friday next.

31.]

31.] In the committee of accounts, Mr. *Vandeleur* obſerved, that the account of revenue incidents, for which a ſum of 94,000 l. was charged, was not yet laid before the houſe. He believed there might be no improper charges included in thoſe incidents, yet he thought it a neceſſary degree of reſpect to the houſe and the public to lay them on the table, and hoped the committee would not think of making a report until *all* the public accounts ſhould be laid before them.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, could not tell why this paper had not been preſented—he knew it might be very eaſily made out, revenue books were in a ſtate of hourly preparation for making out the account. It was not however for him to go to every clerk to make him do his duty. The account would probably be preſented before to-morrow, and then he hoped the committee would prepare their report.

Mr. *Vandeleur* obſerved it was a matter of little moment whether the account were preſented or not, if, as in that of the expences of the council board, ſeveral charges were jumbled together ſo as to render the whole unintelligible.—The charge for the article of ſtationary, he obſerved in that account, as indeed all charges for ſtationary in this country, were enormous—in this as in a variety of other inſtances, he ſaid, the money of this country was ſquandered, to a degree perfectly ſhameful—he inſtanced the expence of the bar, employed by government, which amounted to a ſum, incredible for the circumſtances of the country.

There was a ſum of 7000 l. he obſerved, charged under the head of king's letter, as granted to the royal canal company.—That company had now made a public declaration that they did not intend to complete the work, the completion of which was the condition that ſhould entitle them to this money—he therefore hoped that government would take ſome pains to recover this ſum.

Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid that this money had been paid to the company, on the authority of a certificate from the committee of accounts, ſtating "that the company had performed the neceſſary conditions for receiving the money—namely—having previouſly expended an equal ſum of their own."—If however, the gentlemen, by inſtituting any inquiry, could bring the money back, he ſhould be heartily glad of it, for the TREASURY *was never in greater need of it.* As to the magnitude of the charge for ſtationary, for the council-board, he obſerved there were a variety of other expences which were neceſſarily included in that, ſuch as expence of meſſengers, who are frequently employed, in communicating between the lord lieutenant's country reſidence, and the caſtle: it was by the incluſion of theſe non-deſcript charges that the expence under the head of ſtationary became ſo extravagant apparently.—With reſpect to the gentlemen of the bar, he was glad the hon. gentleman had attacked a body of men ſo well able to defend themſelves; it would ſave him the trouble of doing it.

Houſe ſat.

Several public papers were preſented and ordered to lie on the table.

Sir *L. Parſons* ſaid he had had the honour on Monday laſt of moving for a paper which might with eaſe have been made out in two hours—that paper was not yet preſented—the neglect of the officer in this inſtance he thought highly culpable, and unleſs the paper ſhould be preſented before to-morrow, he would be under the neceſſity of laying before the houſe ſome propoſition relative to the officer, whoever he was, who had been ſo negligent of his duty. The paper—related to the ſtrength of the military force in this country—it was a ſubject which appeared to him highly intereſting at this particular criſis—a criſis as important as any at which parliament had ever ſat, yet at which there appeared a fatal torpor in the eſtabliſhments of this country, which might produce the worſt conſequences.

Feb. 1.] Committee of accounts ſat and made ſome progreſs.

The *Speaker* having taken the chair,

Mr. *Grattan* moved, that the proper officers lay before the houſe a ſchedule of the duties payable on the different articles of Britiſh manufacture imported into this kingdom.—In the laſt ſeſſion he had the honour, he ſaid, of making two motions on this ſubject, the object of which was, to obtain a reduction of the duties payable on Iriſh manufactures imported into Great Britain, to the ſtandard of thoſe payable on ſimilar articles imported into Ireland.—Gentlemen at that time agreed to the principle, but expreſſed a wiſh that the buſineſs might be for ſome time poſtponed;—he therefore poſtponed it to the cloſe of the ſeſſion when he again brought it forward.—The right hon. gentleman at that time in the confidence of government, expreſſed a wiſh that the ſubject might not be at that time inſiſted on, promiſing that in the interval between that and the next ſeſſion of parliament he would do what he could to effect ſuch an arrangement as ſhould give ſatisfaction. He yielded to the wiſhes of the right hon. gentleman giving notice however that he would again bring the ſubject before parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion;—he now intended doing ſo, in a manner however the moſt amicable to government and to Great Britain. On ſome day, therefore, during the next week he would propoſe ſomething to the houſe on this ſubject, preparatory to which he now moved for this ſchedule.

Chancellor of the Exchequer had no objection whatever to the production of this paper.; it was in fact already before the houſe in the book of rates. The right hon. gentleman had very fairly ſtated the converſation which had paſſed laſt year on this ſubject, and he thought himſelf bound to ſay, that he knew the noble lord alluded to, had repreſented to the adminiſtration in Great Britain, what had occurred in the houſe on that ſubject, and had done every thing in his power to effect what was deſired.

Mr. *Sylveſter Douglas* thought himſelf called on to confirm what had been advanced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. From what he knew of the noble lord, he was convinced he had done every thing in his power on this ſubject; at the ſame time, for himſelf, he waves ſaying *any thing at all* reſpecting the arrangement the right hon. gentleman had mentioned.

The

The ſchedule was ordered.

Mr. *Caffe* preſented an eſtimate of the expences under the head of barracks, for one year ending the 31ſt of March, 1795.

Mr. *Cooke* preſented an eſtimate of the charge of recruiting and contingencies of his majeſty's land forces, for one year: of the charge of the allowances to be paid to the widows of commiſſioned and warrant officers, for one year, of the charge of the extra forage for one year, for 2500 horſes, to be kept in the houſe the whole year; of the charge of the militia for one year, and of the contingencies of the militia for one year, ending 31ſt of March, 1795.

Mr. *S. Hamilton* preſented an eſtimate of the compenſation to be given to the chief remembrancer of the court of exchequer, and the uſher of the court of chancery, for one year, ending 31ſt of March, 1795;—which were all ordered to lie on the table.

Chancellor of the Exchequer in conſideration of ſome of the public eſtimates being but juſt now preſented, moved, that the order for the committee of ſupply on Monday, ſhould be adjourned to Wedneſday next.

Ordered.

Hon. Mr. *Knox* moved leave to bring in a bill to render the proceſs of law in the court of king's bench more beneficial and effective.

Leave given, and the bill ſhortly after preſented.

Sir *L. Parſons* mentioned his having been juſt gratified with a view of the paper which he had moved for on Monday laſt, and he now roſe to learn of gentlemen on what day it would be moſt convenient to them that he ſhould make a propoſition to the houſe on the ſubject of putting this kingdom in a ſtate of adequate defence—His object in doing this was not reprehenſion of any thing paſt, but caution with reſpect to the future. Since the houſe had now pledged themſelves to ſupport the war, the next ſtep ſhould be to take care that the country was put in a ſtate of ſecurity: he would therefore on Monday or Tueſday next, if gentlemen had no objection to that day, ſtate to the houſe what appeared to him the beſt mode of doing this.

Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that as the defence of the country was neceſſarily connected with the public expence, he thought it neceſſary that the houſe ſhould decide on the hon. gentleman's plan, whatever it might be, before the ſupply was voted.—It was certainly the object of the ſervants of the crown, to put the country into as good a ſtate of defence as might be, but her ſtrength muſt be always proportioned to her ability. It had been his idea, if the military force of laſt year, ſhould be thought ſufficient, to propoſe the ſame for the preſent one and he could not help ſaying that he thought it unneceſſary for any gentleman to interfere in this ſubject, if there had been no neglect in his majeſty's ſervants hitherto.—That there was not any neglect was evident—for during the period of domeſtic diſturbances, no perſon had made proper application to the commander in chief for a military force who did not receive a force completely adequate.—It had always been the peculiar province of the executive power to manage at pleaſure the military force of the country.—During the laſt ſummer, no men had been ſent away, who might not be very well ſpared, as the event proved, and ſuch as were ſent away, were immediately replaced by others.

Sir *L. Parſons* would never judge from the mere event, whether the conduct of government were right or not. In the preſent inſtance, they could not have foreſeen, when they ſent away the diſciplined troops laſt ſummer, what the capricious government of France might have attempted. What had happened therefore, in the laſt ſummer, afforded, he thought, very good cauſe for the houſe to interfere. It appeared to him that a very awful reſponſibility hung about his majeſty's miniſters; at this moment every body knew that a vaſt number of flat-bottomed boats were collected along the French coaſt, and that the government of that country were making the utmoſt exertions, to get their fleet into a ſtate of ſtrength. —No gentleman could poſitively ſay in what ſervice theſe were to be employed, it therefore became them to be cautious. In what he ſhould have the honour of ſubmitting on this ſubject none could accuſe him of betraying the weakneſs of the country, or encouraging the enemy—for he ſhould mention no defect without propoſing an adequate remedy.

Chan. of Ex. moved, that the proper officer do lay before the Houſe an eſtimate of the expence of printing proclamations and advertiſements in the Dublin Gazette and other newſpapers, for one year to the 25th of March, 1795—alſo an eſtimate of the expence of rewards for apprehending robbers, &c. for one year, to the 25th of March 1795. Ordered

Mr. *Neville* moved leave to bring in a bill for improving the town and harbour of Wexford, and building a bridge over the river Slaney, near that town.—Leave given.

Mr. *Vandeleur* moved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expenditure of the ſum of 7,000l. granted conditionally to the Royal Canal company.

Ordered, and the committee appointed to meet on Monday in the ſpeaker's chamber.

3.] The commitee of accounts ſat, the right hon. Mr. Serj. *Fitzgerald* in the chair.

Made progreſs, and Mr. *Maſon* reported the ſame to the houſe.

The ſpeaker having taken the chair,

The right hon. Mr. Sec. *Douglas* roſe, and by orders from his excellency the lord lieutenant, delivered the following moſt gracious meſſage from his majeſty.—

" GEORGE R.

" His majeſty returns his thanks to the houſe of commons for their expreſſions of affection and loyalty, and their cordial attachment to his perſon, family and government.

" His majeſty receives with great ſatisfaction their congratulations on the failure of the attempts which his enemies have made to ſhake the ſtability of his throne, and to weaken the ſecurity of our happy conſtitution, and on the general ſucceſs of his forces, and thoſe of his allies, during the laſt campaign.

" It

"It affords great satisfaction to his majesty to find that the national militia has been so successfully established, and that his faithful commons are resolved to continue their exertions to prevent the internal disturbances in Ireland.

"His majesty is sensible of the zeal they manifest for the support of his government, by their assurance of granting him such supplies as the exigence of the times and the honour of his crown shall require;—and his majesty observes with pleasure, their resolution to persevere in their endeavours to improve the agriculture, the commerce and manufactures, and in their support of the protestant charter-schools and other public institutions of that kingdom.

"His majesty feels justly gratified by the confidence they repose in his present chief governor, and by the sense they entertain of the advantages they have derived under his administration. "G. R."

The *Speaker* read his majesty's message from the chair, the members being uncovered.

The right hon. Mr. Sec. *Douglas* moved, that an humble address be presented to his majesty for his most gracious message.

Ordered, nem. con.—and a committee appointed to prepare the same.

Mr. *Sackville Hamilton* begged permission of the house to withdraw the estimate which he laid before them on Saturday last, of the compensation to be made to the officers in chancery. A circumstance which had since occurred rendered it necessary that one containing fuller information should be laid upon the table.

The estimate was accordingly withdrawn, and Mr. Hamilton presented another.

Mr. *Vandeleur* objected to the estimate which lay upon the table, of the expences of civil buildings in the course of the year. It seemed to have been formed upon the profusion of former precedents rather than on the principles of œconomy which should prevail at the present time. There was no discrimination. All buildings were thrown into a general mass, and the sums that might be necessary for each were not mentioned.—He thought that they ought to be specifically detailed, and that it was the duty of the Hon. Baronet, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to procure the house that necessary information.

Mr. *Cuffe* replied, that under the head of civil buildings, all the buildings at present carrying on in this country were included, and that it was impossible to form an estimate unless from the expences of former years. The money to be expended would in a great degree depend upon the œconomy of the lord lieutenant, and he would answer for it, that no Chief Governor was ever more economically disposed than his Excellency the Earl of Westmorland. If any particular building should be laid a finger upon by the Hon. Gentleman, he should have no objection to satisfy him for his part, to the extent of his ability. The new house of commons to replace that which had been burned was included in the list of civil buildings, and many others of great magnitude. As a proof of the disposition of the lord lieutenant to economize, he mentioned that a part of the Castle of Dublin was in so ruinous a situation, that it would probably require to be taken down and rebuilt—yet his Excellency had expressly commanded, that provision for such a contingency should not be put into the estimate. The probability was upon the whole, that the estimate instead of being made upon too high a scale, would fall below the actual expence.

The *Chan. of Ex.* did not hold himself bound to answer general questions upon the subjects of estimates and expenditures. He would willingly speak to any particular item of expence if specified.

Colonel *Blaquiere* rose, and made some observations on an Hon. Gentleman's [Mr. Vandeleur] general disapprobation of the measures adopted by Government. After which the house adjourned till next day. [*To be continued.*]

POETRY.

Lines address'd to the beautiful Miss Anne Mc'N——e.

ANNA dear tyrannic fair,
Cruel source of all my care,
Plac'd on beauty's awful throne,
Lo! I bend to thee alone,
Let the big waves dash the shore,
Let the growling thunder roar,
Let the vivid lightning fly,
Through th' impending low'ring sky,
Though this dreadful scene may fright
The trembling trav'ler of the night.
Anna's eyes I fear still more,
Anna's eyes which brighter far
Than heav'ns *lamp, or morning star,
Pierced swifter than a dart
Thro' my frame and fir'd my heart.
Frown not sweet nymph on thy swain
Panting now in keenest pain,
But let my drooping soul awhile
Revive by one kind tender smile
O! let reason rule thy breast
Thy passions lull to balmy rest
Wretched from thee, blest when nigh,
With thee I'll live, with thee I'll die.

L—— W——.

NOTE.

* Sun.

On the present Fashion of Knotting the Neck Handkerchief behind.

YOU *wou'd-be* bucks, why tie the knot,
In that *improper* hidden spot,
If you a public good will do,
The knot you'll bring to *proper* view,
Apply to me I'll place it *fair*,
And fix it *just* beneath your ear.

No. 1, *Green-street.*

JACK KETCH.

Like

Lines by a Lady on seeing in the News-Paper the Death of the late Mrs. O'Meagher, relict of Counsellor O'Meagher of Dromore, County Waterford.

THO' far remov'd, accept a tender tear,
The friendly tribute of a soul sincere.
What heart-felt sorrow did my bosom rend
When public prints shew'd I had lost my friend;
Farewell, I cry'd to all the nights and days
We spent in mirth, in elegance and ease, [round
When sprightly wit, and sparkling wine went
And with the festive dance the night was crown'd.
For 'twas by all allow'd the Cyprian queen
Ne'er mov'd with greater grace or gent'ler mein,
Than when my beauteous Harriet did advance
To join with nimble feet the sprightly dance.
No frown did e'er her dimpled face deform
Nor ruffling passion did her bosom storm.
All was serene, full of seraphic love
In sense a sage, in innocence a dove.
Form'd for society she always knew
The tender sources that from friendship grew.
Belov'd by all, and honor'd to the end;
And every one that knew her was her friend.
They now must grieve and will for ever mourn
Around her tomb, or weep upon her urn.
As her fair soul has taken up its flight
To everlasting mansions of delight.

J. O'B.

Farewell Epilogue. Written and Spoken by Miss Ryder at her Benefit. (Maid of the Mill, and Irish Widow.)

ALL's at an *end!*—the vision of to night
Is vanish'd, like illusion, from my sight:
Alone I stand—o'ercome with *grief* and *fear*,
Unequal to the *task* that brings me *here*.
I look around me, courage to obtain,
I *wish* to *thank you*, but I *try* in *vain*;
What form of words, what language can I chuse,
Ah me! what *adequate* expressions use?
How strive my scatter'd spirits to recall,
And *speak* my *heart-felt* gratitude—to *all!*
Kindly these *last* acknowledgments receive,
For now-alas!—I come to *take my leave!*
Since *first* I enter'd on this *busy scene*,
My bosom *never* felt a *pang so keen!*
How difficult to check each sigh, each tear
That starts at being *torn* from friends *so dear!*
In vain would *I* assume some *calm disguise*,
Regret will call forth agonizing *sighs*. [past,
These eyes—while memory paints *your* kindness
Will stream—to think *this* look *must be the last!*
Hope—refuge—friends—thus rising to my view
'Tis hard—'tis very *hard* to say—*adieu!*
Yet—*since it must be so*—whate'er *my* lot,
Your kind protection shall not be forgot,
Wherever fate directs my wand'ring way,
Remembrance must a *grateful* tribute pay,
For oh!—while *life* and *memory* remain,
My mind the *dear* impression *will retain*.
Oft, when by jarring winds and tempest toss't
My father pointed towards this smiling coast,
He bad us raise our hopes, our spirits chear,
For *peace*, *repose*, and *happiness* were—HERE
The grave to *him* those valued gifts *supplied*,
Which to his *hapless daughters* are *denied*:
Safe from the *storms* with which *our* days *abound*,
His blameless life a *blest reward has* found!
How *many candidates* approach to tear
The *blooming garland*, *he* was wont to wear!
Yet still they struggle and dispute in vain,
They must DESERVE before they can *obtain!*
And till to *equal* claims the prize *you* doom,
The *envied* trophy decorates *his tomb*.
Sweet were the hopes *delusive* Fancy raised,
When on this gracious circle *first* I gazed:
A *sister shared* with me the pleasing thought,
Of having then attain'd the *good we sought!*
The wish that occupied each anxious breast,
The *long expected-welcome* PLACE of REST.
With *me*, who THEN a *happy presage drew*,
She shared the *hope*—and DISAPPOINTMENT too!
Like *mine* with gratitude *her* bosom glow'd,
As she *partook* the *joy your smiles* bestow'd;
My *partner* still, in *pleasure*, or in *care*,
The *present* painful hours she longs to share,
'Tis *just* she should—permit her to advance,
To pay *her* sighs—and cast a *farewell* glance.
[*Bringing on her sister Miss Rose Ryder.*]
Methinks like *two poor mariners we* stand,
Obliged to *quit* some hospitable land
Onward the threatening billows loudly roar,
Here—*fast receding*—lies the *peaceful shore*.
And *here* we gaze—unwilling to depart——
But oh!—*what passes* in each *grateful heart*
At this sad moment—*words are weak to tell*,——
Farewell!—my KIND my *generous friends*——
FAREWELL.

The Winning Ways.

LET poets now exert their skill,
And each his favourite praise,
I sing of Sall of Woodbine hill,
She has such winning ways.

Her face unrival'd beauty shews,
So sets me in a blaze,
Love's fire in my bosom glows,
She has such winning ways.

Her nose so shaped, just aquiline,
That all enraptured gaze,
Even envy whispers she's divine,
She has such winning ways.

Her lips I'd wish to hide with mine,
Yet wou'd not vex nor tease,
For her all others I'd resign,
She has such winning ways.

Her chin supported by a neck,
Where Cupid often strays,
My eyes to feast I'd risque a check,
She has such winning ways.

Her person next as nature gave,
Her looks my pain allays,
I do confess myself her slave,
She has such winning ways.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS.

Whitehall, January 15, 1794.

THIS morning ſir Sydney Smith and major Moncrief arrived at the office of the right hon. Henry Dundas, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the home department, with diſpatches from vice admiral lord Hood and major general David Dundas, of which the following are copies and extracts.

Victory, Hieres Bay, December 20, 1793.

It is my duty to acquaint you, that I have been obliged to evacuate Toulon, and to retire from the harbour to this anchorage.

It became unavoidably neceſſary that the retreat ſhould not be deferred beyond that night, as the enemy commanded the town and ſhips by their ſhot and ſhells; I therefore, agreeable to the governor's plan, directed the boats of the fleet to aſſemble by eleven o'clock, near Fort la Malgue, and am happy to ſay the whole of the troops were brought off, to the number of near 8,000, without the loſs of a man; and in the execution of this ſervice I have infinite pleaſure in acknowledging my very great obligations to captain Elphinſtone, for his unremitting zeal and exertion, who ſaw the laſt man off; and it is a very comfortable ſatisfaction to me, that ſeveral thouſands of the meritorious inhabitants of Toulon were ſheltered in his majeſty's ſhips.

I propoſe ſending the vice-admirals Hotham and Coſby, with ſome other ſhips, to Leghorn or Porto Ferrara, to complete their wine and proviſions, which run very ſhort, having many mouths to feed, and to remain with the reſt to block up the ports of Toulon and Marſeilles. Circumſtances which had taken place made the retreat abſolutely neceſſary to be effected as ſoon as poſſible, and prevented the execution of a ſettled arrangement for deſtroying the French ſhips and arſenal. I ordered the Vulcan fireſhip to be primed, and ſir Sydney Smith, who joined me from Smyrna about a fortnight ago, having offered his ſervice to burn the ſhips, I put capt. Hare under his orders, with the lieutenants Tupper and Gore of the Victory, lieutenant Pater of the Britannia, and lieutenant R. W. Miller of the Windſor-Caſtle. Ten of the enemy's ſhips of the line in the arſenal, with the maſt-houſe, great ſtore-houſe, hemp-houſe, and other buildings, were totally deſtroyed, and before day-light all his majeſty's ſhips, with thoſe of Spain and the two-Sicilies, were out of the reach of the enemy's ſhot and ſhells, except the Robuſt, which was to receive captain Elphinſtone, and ſhe followed very ſoon after, without a ſhot ſtriking her. I have under my orders rear-admiral Trogoff, in the commerce de Marſeilles, Puiſſant and Pompée of the line, the Pearl, Arethuſa and Topaze frigates, and ſeveral large corvettes, which I have manned, and employed in collecting wine and proviſions from the different ports in Spain and Italy, having been conſtantly in want of one ſpecies or another, and am now at ſhort allowance.

Don Langara undertook to deſtroy the ſhips in the baſon, but, I am informed, found it not practicable; and as the Spaniſh troops had the guarding the powder veſſels, which contained the powder of the ſhips I ordered into the baſon and arſenal on my coming here, as well as that from the diſtant magazines, within the enemy's reach, I requeſted the Spaniſh admiral would be pleaſed to give orders for their being ſcuttled and ſunk; but, inſtead of doing that, the officer to whom that duty was intruſted, blew them up, by which two fine gun boats, which I had ordered to attend ſir Sydney Smith, were ſhook to pieces. The lieutenant commanding one of them was killed, and ſeveral ſeamen badly wounded. I am ſorry to add, that lieut. Goddard of the Victory, who commanded the ſeamen upon the heights of Graſſe, was wounded, but I hope and truſt not dangerouſly.

I beg to refer to you for further particulars to General Dundas reſpecting the evacuation of Toulon, and to Sir Sydney Smith as to the burning the enemy's ſhips, &c. on which ſervice he very much diſtinguiſhed himſelf; and he gives great praiſe to captain Hare, of the Fireſhip, as well as to all the Lieutenants employed under him.

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction I have the honour to acquaint you, that the utmoſt harmony, and moſt cordial underſtanding, has happily ſubſiſted in his Majeſty's army and fleet, not only between the officers of all ranks, but between the ſeamen and ſoldiers alſo.

I herewith tranſmit a copy of Sir Sydney Smith's letter to me, with a liſt of the officers employed under him, and alſo a return of officers and ſeamen killed and wounded at Fort Mulgrave on the 17th. I have the honour, &c.

HOOD.

P. S. The liſt of the ſhips at Toulon that were burnt, and thoſe remaining, has been received ſince writing my letter.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

MY LORD, *Toulon, Dec.* 18, 1793.

AGREEABLY to your lordſhip's order, I proceeded with the Swallow Tender, three Engliſh and three Spaniſh gun-boats, to the arſenal, and immediately began making the neceſſary preparations for burning the French ſhips and ſtores therein. We found the dock-gates well ſecured by the judicious arrangements of the Governor, although the dock yard people had already ſubſtituted the three-coloured cockade for the white one. I did not think it ſafe to attempt the ſecuring any of them, conſidering the ſmall force I had with me, and conſidering that conteſt of any kind would occupy our whole attention, and prevent us from accompliſhing our purpoſe.

The galley ſlaves, to the number of at leaſt 600, ſhewed themſelves jealous ſpectators of our operations: Their diſpoſition to oppoſe us was evident; and being unchained, which was unuſual, rendered it neceſſary to keep a watchful eye on them on board the galleys, by pointing the guns of the Swallow Tender and one of the gun-boats on them, in ſuch a manner as to enfilade the quay on which they muſt have landed to come to us, and aſſuring them, at the ſame time, that no harm ſhould happen to them if they re-

mained quiet. The enemy kept up a croſs fire of ſhot and ſhells on the ſpot, from Malbouſquet, and the neighbouring hills, which contributed to keep the galley ſlaves in ſubjection, and operated in every reſpect, favourably for us, by keeping the republican party in the town within their houſes, while it occaſioned little interruption to our work of preparing and placing combuſtible matter in the different ſtore houſes, and on board the ſhips; ſuch was the ſteadineſs of the few brave ſeamen I had under my command. A great multitude of the enemy continued to draw down the hill towards the dock-yard wall; and as the night cloſed in, they came near enough to pour in an irregular though quick fire of muſquetry on us from the Boulangerie, and of cannon from the height which overlooks it. We kept them at bay by diſcharges of grape-ſhot from time to time, which prevented their coming ſo near as to diſcover the inſufficiency of our force to repel a cloſer attack. A gun boat, was ſtationed to flank the wall on the outſide, and two field-pieces were placed within againſt the wicket uſually frequented by the workmen, of whom we were particularly apprehenſive. About eight o'clock I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing Lieut. Gore towing in the Vulcan fireſhip. Captain Hare, her commander, placed her, agreeably to my directions, in a moſt maſterly manner, acroſs the tier of men of war, and the additional force of her guns and men diminiſhed my apprehenſions of the Galley ſlaves riſing on us, as their manner and occaſional tumultuous debates ceaſed entirely on her appearance. The only noiſe heard among them, was the hammer knocking off their fetters, which humanity forbade my oppoſing, as they might thereby be more at liberty to ſave themſelves on the conflagration taking place around them. In this ſituation we continued to wait moſt anxiouſly for the hour concerted with the Governor for the inflammation of the trains. The moment the ſignal was made, we had the ſatisfaction to ſee the flames riſe in every quarter. Lieutenant Tupper was charged with the burning of the General Magazine, the Pitch, Tar, Tallow and Oil Store-houſes, and ſucceeded moſt perfectly; the Hemp Magazine was included in this blaze: Its being nearly calm was unfortunate to the ſpreading of the flames, but 250 barrels of tar divided among the deals and other timber, inſured the rapid ignition of that whole quarter which Lieutenant Tupper had undertaken.

The Maſt houſe was equally well ſet on fire by Lieutenant Middleton, of the Brittannia. Lieutenant Pater, of the Brittannia, continued in a moſt daring manner to brave the flames, in order to complete the work where the fire ſeemed to have caught imperfectly. I was obliged to call him off, leſt his retreat ſhould become impracticable: His ſituation was the more perilous, as the enemy's fire redoubled as ſoon as the amazing blaze of light rendered us diſtinct objects of their aim. Lieutenant Ironmonger, of the Royals, remained with the guard at the gate till the laſt, long after the Spaniſh guard was withdrawn, and was brought ſafely off by captain Edge, of the Alert, to whom I had confided the important ſervice of cloſing our retreat, and bringing off our detached parties, which were ſaved to a man. I was ſorry to find myſelf deprived of the further ſervice of captain Hare: He had performed that of placing his fireſhip to admiration, but was blown into the water, and much ſcorched, by the exploſion of her priming, when in the act of putting the match to it. Lietenant Gore was alſo much burnt, and I was conſequently deprived of him alſo, which I regreted the more, from the recollection of his bravery and activity in the warm ſervice of Fort Mulgrave. Mr. Eales, Midſhipman, who was alſo with him on this occaſion, deſerves my praiſe for his conduct throughout this ſervice. The guns of the fireſhip going off on both ſides as they heated, in the direction that was given them, towards thoſe quarters from whence we were moſt apprehenſive of the enemy forcing their way in upon us, checked their career. Their ſhouts and republican ſongs, which we could hear diſtinctly, continued till they, as well as ourſelves, were in a manner thunderſtruck by the exploſion of ſome thouſand barrels of powder on board the Iris frigate, lying in the inner road, without us, and which had been injudiciouſly ſet on fire by the Spaniſh boats, in going off, inſtead of being ſunk as ordered. The concuſſion of air, and the ſhower of falling timber on fire, was ſuch as nearly to deſtroy the whole of us. Lieutenant Patey of the Terrible, with his whole boat's crew, nearly periſhed, the boat was blown to pieces, but the men were picked up alive. The Union gun boat, which was neareſt to the Iris, ſuffered conſiderably, Mr. Young being killed, with three men, and the veſſel ſhaken to pieces. I had given it in charge to the Spaniſh officers to fire the ſhips in the baſon before the town, but they returned, and reported that various obſtacles had prevented their entering it. We attempted it together as ſoon as we had compleated the buſineſs in the arſenal, but were repulſed in our attempt to cut the boom, by repeated vollies of muſquetry from the flag ſhip and the wall of the battery Royale. The cannon of this battery had been ſpiked by the judicious precaution taken by the Governor previouſly to the evacuation of the town.

The failure of our attempt on the ſhips in the baſon before the town, owing to the inſufficiency of our force, made me regret that the Spaniſh gun-boats had been withdrawn from me to perform other ſervice. The adjutant Don Pedro Cotieila, Don Franciſco Riguielme, and Don Franciſco Truxillo remained with me to the laſt; and I feel bound to bear teſtimony of the zeal and activity with which they performed the moſt eſſential ſervices during the whole of this buſineſs, as far as the inſufficiency of their force allowed it, being reduced, by the retreat of the gunboats, to a ſingle felucca, and a mortar-boat which had expended its ammunition, but contained 30 men with cutlaſſes.

We now proceeded to burn the Hero and Themiſtocles, two 74 gun-ſhips, laying in the inner road. Our approach to them had hitherto been impracticable in boats, as the French priſoners who had been left in the latter ſhip were ſtill in poſſeſſion of her, and had ſhewn a determination to reſiſt our attempt to come on board. The

ſcene

ſcene of conflagration around them, heightened by the late tremendous exploſion, had however awakened their fears for their lives. Thinking this to be the caſe, I addreſſed them, expreſſing my readineſs to land them in a place of ſafety, if they would ſubmit; and they thankfully accepted the offer, ſhewing themſelves to be completely intimidated, and very grateful for our humane intentions towards them, in not attempting to burn them with the ſhip. It was neceſſary to proceed with precaution, as they were more numerous then ourſelves. We at length completed their diſembarkation, and then ſet her on fire. On this occaſion I had nearly loſt my valuable friend and aſſiſtant, lieutenant Miller, of the Windſor-caſtle, who had ſtaid ſo long on board to inſure the fire taking, that it gained on him ſuddenly, and it was not without being very much ſcorched, and the riſk of being ſuffocated, that we could approach the ſhip to take him in. The loſs to the ſervice would have been very great, had we not ſucceeded in our endeavours to ſave him. Mr. Knight, midſhipman of the Windſor-caſtle, who was in the boat with me, ſhewed much activity and addreſs on the occaſion, as well as firmneſs throughout the day.

The exploſion of a ſecond powder veſſel, equally unexpected, and with a ſhock even greater than the firſt, again put us in the moſt imminent danger of periſhing; and when it is conſidered that we were within the ſphere of the falling timber, it is next to miraculous that no one piece, of the many which made the water foam round us, happened to touch either the Swallow or the three boats with me.

Having now ſet fire to every thing within our reach, exhauſted our combuſtible preparations and our ſtrength to ſuch a degree that the men abſolutely dropped on the oars, we directed our courſe to join the fleet, running the gauntlet under a few ill directed ſhot from the forts of Balaguier and Aiguillette, now occupied by the enemy; but, fortunately, without loſs of any kind, we proceeded to the place appointed for the embarkation of the troops, and took off as many as we could carry. It would be injuſtice to thoſe officers whom I have omitted to name, for their not having been ſo immediately under my eye, if I did not acknowledge myſelf indebted to them all for their extraordinary exertions, in the execution of this great national object. The quickneſs with which the inflammation took effect on my ſignal, its extent and duration, are the beſt evidences that every officer and man was ready at his poſt, and firm under the moſt perilous circumſtances.

We can aſcertain that the fire extended to at leaſt ten ſail of the line; how much further we cannot ſay. The loſs of the general magazine, and of the quantity of pitch, tar, roſin, hemp, timber, cordage and gunpowder, muſt conſiderably impede the equipment of the few ſhips that remain. I am ſorry to have been obliged to leave any, but I hope your lordſhip will be ſatisfied that we did as much as our circumſcribed means enabled us to do in limited time, preſſed as we were by a force ſo much ſuperior to us.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SYDNEY SMITH.

Liſt of Ships of the Line, Frigates and Sloops of the Department of Toulon.

In the Road when the Engliſh Fleet entered Toulon:

SHIPS of the LINE.

Now with the Engliſh Fleet.

Le Commerce de Marſeilles 120 Guns.
Le Pompée — 74

Burnt at Toulon.

Le Tonnant — 80
L'Hereux — 74
Le Centaur — 74
Le Commerce de Bourdeaux 74
Le Deſtin — 74
Le Lys — 74
Le Heros — 74
Le Thémiſtocle — 74
Le Dugay Trouin — 74

Sent into the French Ports on the Atlantic, with French Seamen, &c.

Le Patriote — 74
L'Apollon — 74
L'Orion — 74
L'Entreprenant — 74

Burnt at Leghorn.

Le Scipion — 74

Remaining at Toulon.

Le Genereux — 74

FRIGATES.

Now with the Engliſh Fleet.

Le Perle — 40
L'Arethuſe — 40

Fitted out by the Engliſh.

L'Aurora — 32

Put into Commiſſion by Order of Lord Hood.

La Topaze — 32 Guns.

Remaining in the Power of the Sardinians.

L'Alceſte — 32

SLOOPS.

Now with the Engliſh Fleet.

La Poulette — 26
Le Tarleſton — 14

Burnt at Toulon.

La Caroline — 20
L'Auguſte — 20

Fitted out by the Engliſh.

La Bellette — 26
La Proſelite — 24
La Sincere — 20
Le Mulet — 20
La Mozelle — 20

Fitted out by the Neapolitans.

L'Emproye — 20

Fitted out by the Spaniards.

La Petite Aurore — 18

Sent to Bourdeaux.

Le Pluvier — 20

Fitting out when the Engliſh Fleet entered Toulon:

SHIPS of the LINE.

Burnt at Toulon.

Le Triomphant — 80
Le Suffiſſant — 74

Now with the Engliſh Fleet.

Le Puiſſant — 74

Remaining at Toulon.

Le Dauphin Royal — 120

FRIGATE.

Burnt at Toulon.

La Serieuſe — 32

In the Harbour, in want of Repair:

SHIPS.

Burnt at Toulon.

Le Mercure	—	74
La Couronne	—	80
Le Conquerant	—	74
Le Dictateur	—	74

Remaining at Toulon.

Le Languedoc	—	80
Le Cenſeur	—	74
Le Guerrier	—	74
Le Souverain	—	74

Unfit for Service.

L'Alcide — 74

FRIGATES.

Burnt at Toulon.

Le Courageux	—	32
L'Iphigenie	—	32
L'Alerte	—	16

Having on board the Powder Magazines, burnt at Toulon.

L'Iris	—	32
Le Montreal	—	32

Fitted out by the Engliſh as a Bomb-Ketch.

La Lutine — — 32

Remaining at Toulon.

La Bretonne — 18

In Commiſſion before the Engliſh Fleet entered Toulon:

SHIP.

In the Levant.

La Duquesne — 74

FRIGATES and SLOOPS.

In the Levant.

La Sibile	—	40
La Senſible	—	32
La Melpomene	—	40
La Minerve	—	40
La Fortunée	—	32
La Flèche	—	24
La Fauvette	—	24

Taken by the Engliſh.

L'Imperiuſe	—	40
La Modeſte	—	32
L'Ecleir	—	20

At Ville Franche.

La Veſtale	—	36
La Badine	—	24
——Le Hazard		30

At Corſica.

La Mignon — 32

At Cette.

La Brune — 24

In Ordinary at Toulon.

La Junon — — 40

Building.

One Ship of	—	74
Two Frigates	—	40

On Board the Victory, Hieres Bay, Dec. 21, 1793.

SIR,

In my letter of the 12th inſtant I had the honour to acquaint you, that from the 30th of November to that time no particular event had taken place, and that the fire of the enemy was leſs frequent. During this period they were daily receiving reinforcements from every quarter, and both ſides were buſily employed, we in ſtrengthening our poſts, and the enemy in eſtabliſhing new batteries againſt cape Brun and Malbouſquet, but principally againſt fort Mulgrave, on the heights of Balaguier.

From all concurring accounts of deſerters, and others, the enemy's army was now between 30,000 and 40,000 men, and an attack upon our poſts was to be daily expected. Theſe, from their eſſential though detached ſituations, had been ſeverally ſtrengthened, in the proportion their circumſtances required, having ſuch central force in the town as was deemed neceſſary for its immediate guard, and for affording a degree of ſuccour to any point that might be more particularly attacked.

For the complete defence of the town and its extenſive harbour, we had long been obliged to occupy a circumference of at leaſt fifteen miles, by eight principal poſts, with their ſeveral intermediate dependent ones; the greateſt part of theſe were merely of a temporary nature, ſuch as our means allowed us to conſtruct; and of our force, which never exceeded 12,000 men bearing firelocks, and compoſed of five different nations and languages, near 9000 were placed in or ſupporting thoſe poſts, and about 3000 remained in the town.

On the 16th; at half paſt two o'clock in the morning, the enemy, who had before fired from three batteries on fort Mulgrave, now opened two new ones, and continued a very heavy cannonade and bombardment on that poſt till next morning. The works ſuffered much. The number of men killed and diſabled was conſiderable. The weather was rainy, and the conſequent fatigue great.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 17th the enemy, who had every advantage in aſſembling and ſuddenly advancing, attacked the fort in great force. Although no part of this temporary poſt was ſuch as could well reſiſt determined troops, yet, for a conſiderable time, it was defended; but, on the enemy entering on the Spaniſh ſide, the Britiſh quarter, commanded by captain Conolly of the 18th regiment, could not be much longer maintained, notwithſtanding ſeveral gallant efforts were made for that purpoſe. It was therefore at laſt carried, and the remains of the garriſon of 700 men retired towards the ſhore of Balaguier, under the protection of the other poſts eſtabliſhed on theſe heights, and which continued to be faintly attacked by the enemy. As this poſition of Balaguier was a moſt eſſential one for the preſervation of the harbour, and as we had no communication with it but by water, 2200 men had been placed there for ſome time paſt. On the night preceding the attack, 300 more men had been ſent over, and on the morning of the 17th, 400 were embarked ſtill farther to ſupport it.

When the firing at Balaguier ceaſed, we remained in anxious ſuſpence as to the event till a little

little before day light, when a new ſcene opened by an attack on all our poſts on the mountain of Pharon. The enemy were repulſed on the eaſt-ſide where was our principal force of about 700 men commanded by a moſt diſtinguiſhed officer, the Piedmonteſe Colonel de Jermagnan, whoſe loſs we deeply lament; but on the back of the mountain, near 1800 feet high, ſteep, rocky, deemed almoſt inacceſſible, and which we had laboured much to make ſo, they found means, once more, to penetrate between our poſts, which occupied an extent of above two miles, guarded by 450 men, and in a very ſhort ſpace of time, we ſaw, that with great numbers of men, they crowded all that ſide of the mountain which over looks Toulon. The particulars of this event I am not yet enabled to aſcertain, but I have every reaſon to think that they did not enter a Britiſh poſt.

Our line of defence, which, as I have mentioned, occupied a circumference of at leaſt 15 miles, and with points of which we had only a water communication, being thus broken in upon in its two moſt eſſential poſts, it became neceſſary to adopt deciſive meaſures, ariſing from the knowledge of the whole of our actual ſituation. A council of the Flag and General officers aſſembled. They determined on the impractability of reſtoring the poſts we had loſt, and on the conſequent propriety of the ſpeedieſt evacuation of the town, evidently, and by the report of the Engineers and Artillery officers, declared untenable. Meaſures of execution were taken from that moment. The troops were withdrawn from the heights of Balaguier without much interruption from the enemy, and in the evening ſuch poſts as neceſſarily depended on the poſſeſſion of Pharon were ſucceſſively evacuated, and the troops drawn in towards Toulon. The Forts D'Artigues and St. Catherine ſtill remained, together with the poſts of Sablettes, Cape Brun, and Malbouſquet, from which laſt the Spaniards withdrew in the night, in conſequence of the ſupporting poſt of Neapolitans at Miciſſey having left the battery there eſtabliſhed, and abandoned it without orders. Every attention was alſo given to enſure the tranquility of the town. In the night the combined fleets took a new ſtation in the outer road.

Early in the morning of the 18th the ſick and wounded, and the Britiſh field artillery were ſent off. In the courſe of the day the poſt of Cape Brun was withdrawn into La Malgue, the poſt of Sablettes was alſo retired, and the men were put on board. Meaſures were arranged for the final embarkation, during the night, of the Britiſh, Piedmonteſe, and Spaniards, who occupied the Town, and of the troops of the ſame nations who were now at La Malgue, amounting in all to about 7000 men; for the Neapolitans had, by mid-day, embarked.

Having determined with Lieutenant General Gravina, commanding the Spaniſh troops, that, inſtead of embarking at the Quays and in the Arſenal of the Town, our whole force ſhould aſſemble near Fort La Malgue, and form on the Peninſula which from thence extends into the Harbour, every previous diſpoſition was made, and every care taken to conceal our intention. The arſenal and Dock-yard were ſtrictly guarded. The troops were ranged accordingly on the Ramparts, and the tranquillity of the town was much enſured from the time the enemy began to throw ſhells and ſhot into it; which they did from our late Batteries at Miciſſey and Malbouſquet.

About ten o'clock at night fire was ſet to the Ships and arſenal. We immediately began our march, and the evacuation of the town, which it was neceſſary ſhould be made with ſecrecy and expedition. The Fort of St. Catherine having, without orders, been quitted in the courſe of the day, and poſſeſſed by the enemy, the conſequent early knowledge of our march, had we taken the common route through the gate of Italy, and within muſquet ſhot of that Fort, might have produced great inconvenience; we therefore, by a Sally Poſt, gained an advanced part of the road and without accident were enabled to quit the town, arrive at Fort La Malgue, and form on the riſing ground immediately above the ſhore. The boats were ready, the weather and the ſea in the higheſt degree favourable: The embarkation began about eleven o'clock, and by day-break on the 19th the whole, without interruption, or the loſs of a man, were on board ſhip.

The great fire in the arſenal, the blowing up of the powder ſhips, and other ſimilar events which took place in the night, certainly tended to keep the enemy in a ſtate of ſuſpenſe and uncertainty.

As the ſecurity of this operation depended much on the protection afforded from the happy ſituation of Fort La Malgue, which ſo effectually commands the neck of the Peninſula, and the judicious uſe that ſhould be made of its artillery, this important ſervice was allotted to Major Koehler, with 200 men, who, after ſeeing the laſt man off the ſhore, and ſpiking all the guns, effected, from his activity and intelligence, his own retreat without loſs.

Captains Elphinſtone, Hallowell and Mathews ſuperintended the embarkation, and to their indefatigable attention and good diſpoſitions we are indebted for the happy ſucceſs of ſo important an operation. Captain Elphinſtone, as Governor of Fort La Malgue, has ably afforded me the moſt eſſential aſſiſtance, in his command and arrangement of the ſeveral important poſts included in that diſtrict.

It is impoſſible for me to expreſs but in general terms, the approbation that is due to the conduct and merits of the ſeveral commanding officers, and indeed of every officer in every rank and ſituation. Troops have ſeldom experienced for ſo long a time a ſervice more harraſſing, diſtreſſing and ſevere; and the officers and men of the regiments and marines have gone through it with that exertion, ſpirit and good-will, which peculiarly diſtinguiſh the Britiſh ſoldier. At fort Mulgrave, lieutenant Duncan of the royal artillery, was ſo eſſentially uſeful, that to his exertions and abilities that poſt was much indebted for its preſervation for ſo long a time.

The general ſervice has been carried on in the moſt perfect harmony and zeal of the navy and

and army. From our deficiency in artillery men, many of our batteries were worked by ſeamen: They, in part, guarded ſome of our poſts, and their aid was particularly uſeful in duties of fatigue and labour. In all theſe we found the influence of the ſuperior activity and exertions of the Britiſh ſailors.

It was the conſtant attention of lord Hood to relieve our wants and alleviate our difficulties.

The Sardinian troops we have always conſidered as a part of ourſelves. We have experienced their attachment and good behaviour, and I have found much aſſiſtance from the ability and conduct of the Chevalier de Revel, and from brigadier general Richler, who command them.

Notwithſtanding the undefined ſituation of command, I found every diſpoſition and acquieſcence in lieutenant general Gravina, commanding the Spaniſh troops, to execute every propoſed meaſure which the common cauſe required.

The loſs of the Britiſh on the 17th at fort Mulgrave, and on the heights of Pharon, amounts to about 300 men, of which, during the laſt four days, no exact account could be procured: and as the troops in embarking were put on board the neareſt and moſt convenient ſhips, till they are again united in corps, I cannot have the honour of tranſmitting particular returns, nor even knowing the detail of circumſtances that attended the attack of thoſe poſts.

It is now about three weeks that, from the unfortunate accident of General O'Hara being made priſoner, the Government of Toulon devolved on me; my beſt exertions have not been wanting in that ſituation, and I humbly hope that his majeſty may be pleaſed to look upon them in a favourable light.

I beg leave to add, that the battalion of Royal Louis, and two independent companies of French Chaſſeurs, raiſed at Toulon, have behaved, on every occaſion, with fidelity and ſpirit. They embarked at La Malgue to the number of about 600 men, and are now with us.

I have the honour to be,
With the moſt profound reſpect,
SIR,
Your moſt faithful and
obedient humble Servant,
DAVID DUNDAS, Lieut. Gen.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

SIR, *December* 21, 1793.

AFTER every inquiry, the encloſed is the moſt diſtinct report that can be obtained of the loſs of the Britiſh troops on the 17th of December; that of the other troops in the ſame poſts, who greatly exceeded them in number. I do not know, but I have reaſon to think was infinitely ſmaller in proportion.

D. DUNDAS, Lieut. Gen.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

Return of the Miſſing of the Britiſh Forces, on the Morning of the 17th of December, 1793.

Attack of Fort Mulgrave.

Royal Artificers. 3 Rank and File and Seamen.
Royal Artillery. 25 Rank and File and Seamen.
2d Battalion of Royals. 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 18 Rank and File and Seamen.
18th or Royal Iriſh regiment. 1 Enſign, 2 Rank and File and Seamen.
30th Regiment. 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 5 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 140 Rank and File and Seamen.
Marines. 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 56 Rank and File and Seamen.
Royal Navy. 1 Midſhipman, 28 Seamen.

Attack of the Heights of Pharon.

11th Regiment. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 15 Rank and File and Seamen.
18th or Royal Iriſh Regiment, 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File and Seamen.
Marines. 1 Lieutenant, 15 Rank and File and Seamen.

Officers names miſſing.

11th Regiment. Lieutenant Knight.
18th or Royal Iriſh. Enſign Minchin.
30th Regiment. Capt. De Vaumorel, Lieut. Cuyler.
Marines Lieutenants Williams, Barry, and Lynn.
Royal Navy. Mr. Alexander Wilkie, Midſhipman.

Officers names wounded and preſent.

Royal Artillery. Lieutenant Duncan, ſen.
Royal Navy. Lieutenant Goddard, Mr. J. W. Loring Midſhipman.

(Signed) THO. HISLOP, D. A. G.

The fate of the above Officers and men, returned miſſing, is not nor cannot be known; but, from all the intelligence that can be gained, it is much to be apprehended that they fell before day-break, gallantly defending the poſt they were entruſted with, when abandoned by other troops.

D. DUNDAS, Lieut. Gen.

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE,

LONDON, *Feb.* 1, 1794.

CAPTAIN Cooke, of the Spitfire (ſon of the celebrated Captain Cooke) was overſet in his boat, going to his Ship, at Poole, and unfortunately drowned.

One John Sayer was apprehended at Goſport, and commited for trial, charged with treaſonable and ſeditious words, and putting a French Republican cockade in his hat, which he had got from one of the French priſoners at Forton.

3.] A moſt afflicting ſcene occurred at the opening of the doors of the little Haymarket Theatre. The expectation of their Majeſties' preſence drew an unuſual crowd, and on opening the doors, the torrent broke in with impetuoſity. There is unfortunately at every theatre an ill-contrived deſcending ſtair to the pit; on this ſome of the foremoſt of the multitude loſt their feet and fell; the crowd preſſed over them with that thoughtleſs fury which in ſuch a moment no compaſſion can touch, nor eloquence ſoften. Our readers will hear it with horror! in this way, fourteen or fifteen human beings were trodden to death!!! The confuſion laſted for half an hour, for all that time no poſſible aid could be given to the victims.

victims As ſoon as poſſible the bodies were carried to the adjoining houſes; where all the means recommended by the Humane Society were tried to reſtore animation in vain. But one perſon out of all the victims was recovered.

The accident did not interrupt the performance: the houſe was crowded with the beau monde, and the pieces went off with great laughter and applauſe. It was ſaid the ſhocking event was not made known to their Majeſties.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE,

DUBLIN, *Feb.* 10, 1794.

THIS day come on at the bar of the court of King's Bench, before the Right Hon. lord Clonmell, the Hon. Juſtice Boyd, and the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Downes, the trial of Mr. M'Dermot, in conſequence of a writ of Certiorari from the court below, the laſt ſpecial Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer for the county Roſcommon, on a charge of having with many others, on the 21ſt of May laſt, riotouſly, unlawfully, and felonioufly aſſembled at the houſe of Thomas Tenniſon, Eſq. of Caſtle Tenniſon, in the county of Roſcommon,—forcibly entered the ſame, putting in dread four perſons therein, the ſervants of Mr. Tenniſon, and feloniouſly taking thereout a double-barreled gun, a conſiderable quantity of ſilver plate, wine, ammunition and other articles, and breaking and demoliſhing the windows and furniture of the ſaid Mr. Tenniſon.

The indictment contained nine ſeveral counts, four of which were founded on the act of the IX. of William III. two on IX. Anne, chap. VI. and the other three on XVII. of his preſent majeſty.

The caſe was ably ſtated by Mr. Attorney General; and the firſt witneſs called was Thomas Tenniſon, Eſq. who proved, that on the 21ſt of May laſt, he left his own houſe with a number of other gentlemen, in the execution of his duty as a magiſtrate, to eſcort ſome priſoners to Carrick goal—that he left his ſaid houſe in perfect good order, and that therein remained the ſeveral articles ſtated in the indictment to have been ſtolen, viz. the gun which coſt him 20 guineas—and ſilver plate to the amount of 100l. and upwards—that he did not come back to his houſe that night nor until two days afterwards, having been informed that it was deſtroyed, and his property plundered by a tumultuous mob, of whom the priſoner at the bar was one.

The next witneſs was Robert Evans, who ſwore, that he ſaw the priſoner heading a riotous mob, at the bridge of Cannagappul, about two miles from Mr. Tenniſon's houſe; and that he ſaw him tender an oath to eight or ten of that mob, binding them to be loyal and faithful to him, in burning or deſtroying the houſe of Mr. Tenniſon; he afterwards ſaw thoſe perſons in the act; they were armed with guns, ſwords, pitch-forks, ſcythe-blades, and various other weapons.

Daniel Scully, butler to Mr. Tenniſon, corroborated the teſtimony of the attack and robbery of his maſter's houſe, and proved his having ſeen the priſoner amongſt the mob, in his maſter's yard, with a double barrelled gun in his hand.

John Kilgay, groom to Mr Tenniſon, ſupported the teſtimony of Scully to the ſame points; and to the beſt of his knowledge and belief, the gun ſeen in the hands of the priſoner, was that taken from his maſter's houſe.

Brian Mulkeeran, a tenant of Mr. Tenniſon, proved his having ſeen the priſoner leading the mob to Mr. Tenniſon's houſe, eſcorting them in at the gate; and afterwards ſaw him ſtanding amongſt the reſt of the mob, before the hall door, while the houſe was attacked, and the windows broken.

William Little ſwore that he ſaw the priſoner on the morning of the day, at the head of the mob; that he demanded the witneſs's piſtols; and being refuſed, aſked him on his word, if the priſoners which he had been aiding Mr. Tenniſon to eſcort were diſcharged—and that the witneſs told him they were.

He ſaw M'Dermot next morning lying at a cabin near Coote Hall, with his noſe, one of his eyes, and near half his face ſhot away. He aſked him what he had done with Mr. Tenniſon's propetty and ſaid he ought to diſcover; but that the priſoner ſaid, he knew nothing about it—that all that he took (or got) from Mr. Tenniſon's houſe, was a double barrelled gun.

Mr. Robert Birchall, an officer of the 41ſt regiment, who had commanded a party in aid of Mr. Tenniſon, to arreſt the priſoners before mentioned, proved that he had met the priſoner on the morning ſtated, at the head of a moſt numerous mob; that the priſoner ſaluted him, aſked if the priſoners had been releaſed whom he was eſcorting, or if any miſchief had been done in an engagement which had taken place between the army and another mob who had attacked the party, and forced them to releaſe the priſoners; adding a threat, that if any miſchief had been done, Mr. Tenniſon might expect there would not be a ſtick or ſtone of his houſe left ſtanding.

On the defence, five witneſſes were adduced to prove, that the priſoner had been forced at the peril of his life into the mob, and had not led them or abetted their proceedings.

Evidence was not cloſed till near nine o'clock at night; after which counſellors Curran and Geoghean, for the priſoner, ſpoke for a conſiderable length of time; in the courſe of which they very ably argued that the facts charged againſt the priſoner came not within the letter or the purview of the ſtatutes under which he was indicted, and were with great ability anſwered by the Attorney, and Solicitor General: after which, lord Clonmell ſummed up the evidence, and ably explained the law on the caſe.

He was followed by the other learned judges, and the jury after retiring for a ſhort time, found the priſoner—GUILTY.

BIRTHS.

IN Glouceſter-ſtreet, the lady of Wm. Preſton, eſq. of a ſon—In Dominick-ſtreet, the lady of John Vernon, of Clontarf, eſq. of a daughter.—At Caſtle Bernard, county of Cork, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Bandon, of a daughter.—At Holy-

head

head the lady of Captain Hartwell, of the Packet Boat, of a ſon and a daughter.—The lady of the Rev. Mr. Truel, of a daughter.—At Temple-Oge, county of Dublin, the lady of George Grierſon, eſq. of a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

AT Limerick, Michael Scanlan, Jun. of Ballinaha, county Limerick, eſq. to Miſs Odell, daughter to colonel Wm. Odell, of the Grove, in ſaid county.—Meredith Moncell, eſq. to Miſs Vincent, daughter of the late alderman Exham Vincent, of Limerick.—William Nicholſon, eſq. late of the 18th Dragoons, to Miſs Blunden, daughter of John Blunden, of Kilmacolwer, county Kilkenny, eſq.—At Limerick, George Hallam, eſq. to Miſs Fitzgerald, of Shepperton, county of Clare.—Thomas Jervis White, of Sackville-ſtreet, eſq. to Miſs Frances Meredyth, ſecond daughter of Sir John Meredyth, of Gardiner's-place.—At Waterford, the Rev. Mr. Noble, rector of Clongill, county of Meath, to Miſs Newcome, daughter of the Right Rev. the lord biſhop of Waterford.—Hugh O'Farrell, of Strokeſtown, eſq. to Miſs Lyons, of Aſhbrooke, both in the county of Roſcommon.—In College Green, John Blenerhaſſett, eſq. to Miſs Phaire, daughter of lady Ricarda Phaire, and niece to the Earl of Mount Norris.—At Gilford, county of Down, John Henry Burges, of Woodpark, county of Armagh, eſq. to Miſs Johnſton, daughter of ſir Richard Johnſton, Bart.—Bernard Flanagan, of Eyrecourt, county Galway, eſq. M. D. to Miſs Mary-Anne Fallon, of Athlone.—In Glouceſter-ſtreet, William Burke, of Tyaquin, county Galway, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Bingham, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of the late Henry Bingham, of Newbrook, county Mayo, eſq.

DEATHS.

IN Eccles-ſtreet, Mrs. O'Neil, lady of Bernard O'Neil, eſq.—At Newtown-Pery, county Limerick, Miſs Anna-Maria Roſs Lewin—At Athlone, the rev. doctor Tans.—At Larne, Mrs. Smith, lady of Edward Smith, eſq. collector of that port.—At Inniſhannon, county Cork, the Rev. dean Barry, uncle to ſir Edward Barry, bart.—In Aungier-ſtreet, Mr. Pat Cavenagh, aged 104 years.—The hon. Richard Power, one of the barons of his majeſty's court of Exchequer, and uſher to the high court of Chancery, which employments he held for a number of years, he is ſaid to have amaſſed a large fortune, 'tis alleged near £. 80,000, which is veſted in Britiſh Funds, and is ſaid to be diſpoſed of by a will, left behind him in his own hand writing.—In Athlone, Wm. Hodſon, of St. John's, county Roſcommon, eſq.—In Bonham-ſtreet, Joſeph Andrews, eſq. one of the Sheriffs peers, formerly an eminent Brewer, and uncle to the preſent Alderman Andrews.—At the Hot Wells, Briſtol, the right hon. lady Elizabeth King, eldeſt daughter of the right hon. Earl of Erne.—The Rev. Henry Weſton, 22 years Curate of Newmarket, in the Dioceſe of Cleyne, his death was occaſioned by the accidental diſcharge of his gun, whilſt climbing over a ditch.—In Bolton-ſtreet, Richardſon Williams, eſq.—At Limerick, Miſs Mc. Adam, ſiſter to Thomas Mc. Adam, eſq.—At Ennis, James Lyſaght, eſq.—In Holles-ſtreet Richard Fetherſtone, eſq.—In Great Longford-ſtreet, deſervedly lamented, Peter Kelly, eſq. a very eminent Apothecary.—In Smock-alley, Mrs. Fleming, lady of alderman Thomas Fleming.—Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, bart. one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Bo. of Harriſtown.—In Merrion ſquare, the Rev. Thomas Haſtings, Archdeacon of Dublin, and Vicar of St. Peter's. A gentleman juſtly valued for thoſe good qualities which ſhed luſtre on his profeſſion.—At the ſeat of the right hon. lord Clonbrock, Mrs. Toler, relict of the late Daniel Toler, of Beechwood, county Tipperary eſq. and mother to Daniel Toler eſq. one of the knights of the ſhire for the ſaid county and to the preſent Solicitor General Toler.—In Dawſon-ſtreet, Mrs. Cane, lady of major Edward Cane.—At Balbriggen, Mr. Wm. Pace, the general excellence of whoſe character demands particular attention.—He ſo joined the moſt pious devotion to God, to the moſt active duties of a citizen, as completely to unite the almoſt incompatible characters of chriſtian and man of the world—He ſo happily conducted an uncommonly active and arduous ſituation, that he not only ſatisfied, but pleaſed every honeſt man; and even the wicked and the envious, who can ſpeak well of no good man, were compelled to be ſilent.—In all the offices of life, his great goodneſs of heart, and excellent underſtanding predominated, but particularly in the prime duties of Huſband—Father—Friend—Neighbour—Philanthropiſt!—He was the fondeſt, the gentleſt huſband.—The moſt indulgent, the moſt anxious Father.—He proved himſelf a friend—not by profeſſions, but by actions; and a neighbour—not by unfruitful viſitations, but by anticipated good offices, and his love to mankind was ſuch, that the quieteſt conſcience, and the greateſt fatigue of body could not induce him to ſleep while he thought there was one miſerable being whom he could poſſibly relieve.

PROMOTIONS.

LETTERS patent has paſſed the great ſeal, granting to the rev. Peter Carleton, A. M. the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick's, Dublin.—Wm. Wynne, eq. to be a Commiſſioner of Appeals.—The right hon. Sylveſter Douglas, to be chief Secretary to the lord lieutenant.—The right hon. Edward Earl, of Kingſton, the hon. Denis Browne, and Sylveſter Douglas, eſq. ſworn of his majeſty's moſt hon. Privy Council.—George Briſtowe, of Henleybrooke, eſq. to be a juſtice of the peace for the county of Antrim.—The moſt noble Marquis of Downſhire, ſworn of his majeſty's privy council.—The rev. Thomas Forſter, of Tullaghan, county of Monaghan, Joſhua Paul, of Paulville, county of Carlow; James Bond, of Coolamber, county of Longford, and George Shee, of Dunmore, county of Galway, eſq. and their heirs male, the dignity of baronets, of the Kingdom of Ireland.—Dr. Mathew Stritch, admitted a licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Phyſicians.—The rev. Joſeph Sandys, to be rector of Kilrea, in the Dioceſe of Derry, worth £. 500 a year.—The rev. Richard Woodward to be a governor of the Foundling hoſpital.—James Curliſle, eſq. to be a juſtice of the peace for the county of Kildare.

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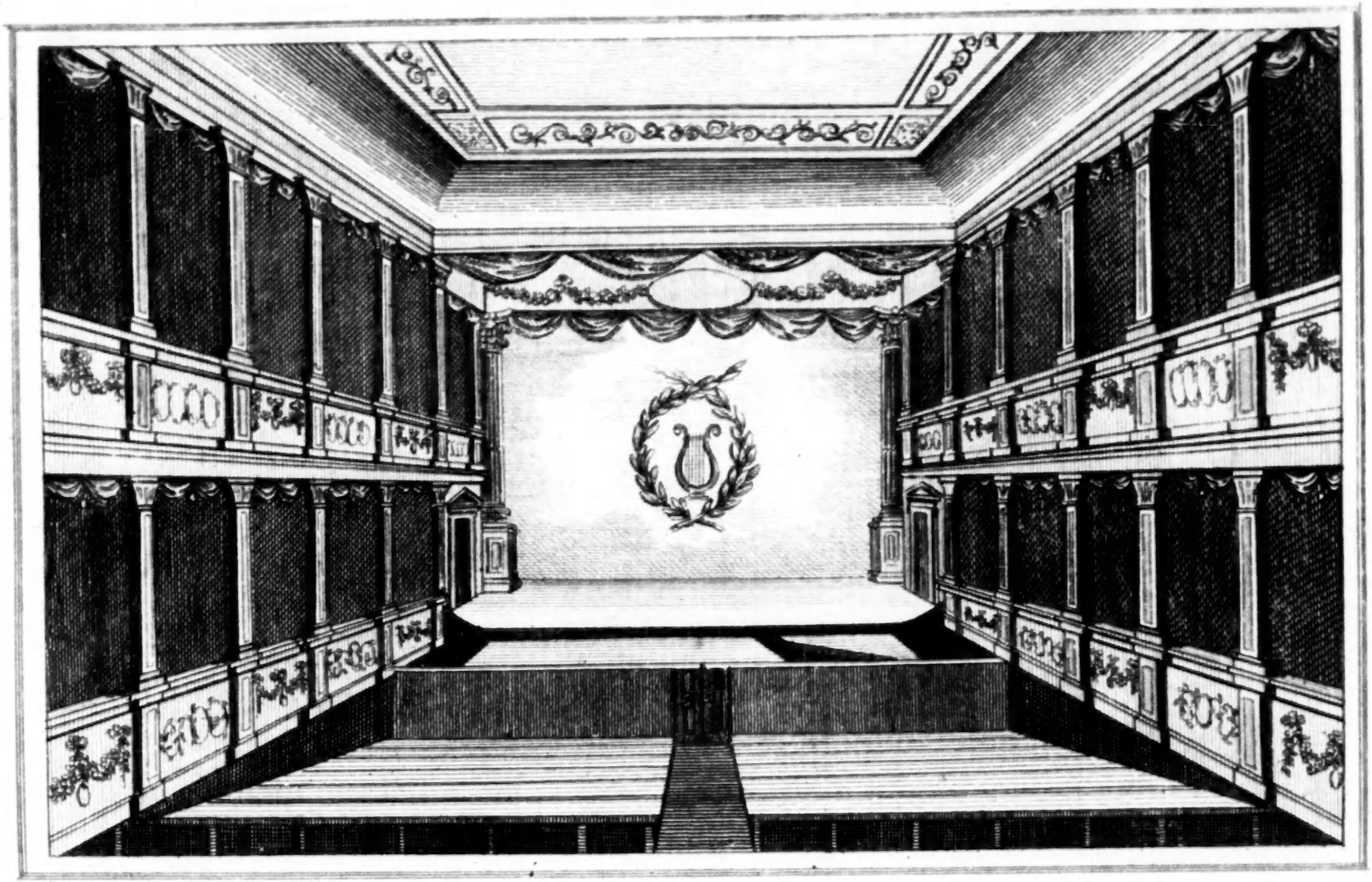

Inside View of the PRIVATE THEATRE, *Fishamble Street*

10 SE 56

Right Honourable

LADY VISCOUNTESS FITZ-GIBBON.